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SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER 1 OCTOBER SPEECH

AU020910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Last night U.S. President Jimmy Carter delivered a radio and television speech announcing the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean and in other parts of the world. Even before Carter finished speaking, the Pentagon announced that in 2 weeks, 2,000 U.S. Marines will be transferred to the U.S. military base at Guantanamo in Cuba. With this latest contingent, U.S. military personnel there will total about 4,000.

REPORTAGE ON KULIKOV VISIT TO BULGARIA

1 October Arrival

AU011408 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA)--Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, arrived here today at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. Marshal Kulikov is accompanied by the chief of the staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

Dzhurov Reception

AU011717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, received today the visiting Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, and by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by deputy ministers of national defense.

VIETNAM REPORTS VISIT BY ZHIKOV-LED PARTY-STATE DELEGATION

For Vietnamese reportage and comment on the visit of Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, see the Vietnam section of the 2 October and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON RETURN OF ZHIVKOVA, UN DELEGATION

1 October Sofia Arrival

AU012020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian UN delegation, headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the delegation, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, returned from New York tonight. The delegation attended the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly. During her participation in the work of the 34th session, Comrade Zhivkova had meetings with leaders and delegates from various countries and held talks with them on the development of permanent relations with Bulgaria, on problems and topics of international life, as well as on questions of the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly session.

At Sofia airport Comrade Zhivkova was welcomed by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, deputy chairmen of the Committee of Culture, as well as by the U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria and other officials.

Arrival Interview

AU012119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Gita Minkova with Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Committee of Culture and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, on arrival at Sofia airport on 1 October--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Zhivkova, I would like to ask about the most important characteristics of this recent United Nations session and about your numerous meetings and talks with leaders of various states, as well as about the topics you discussed with them.

[Answer] Our delegation actively participated in the activities of the 34th UN session. Actually, the policy and the attitude of the Bulgarian Government, the approach of our country to those topical problems which were the focus of attention and are being discussed at this session, were set forth in the official statement of our delegation, delivered on 28 September 1979.

Our country once again expressed its wish and readiness to live in peace, in cooperation and understanding with all peoples throughout the world, to make its decisive and constructive contribution, as it has always done in the past, to the solution of these acute, topical problems, to the assertion of peaceful coexistence among peoples and countries with different social systems, to the assertion of peace as a basic principle for the future development of our planet's evolution. Of course, our country also expressed its support for the development of the revolutionary process on our planet. Our country supported the proposal of the Soviet Government as well. The proposal was actually set forth in Comrade Gromyko's statement, a proposal aimed at the consolidation of the policy of coexistence, aimed at denouncing the policy of hegemonism as an antihumanitarian trend in development of international relations.

As a leader of the Bulgarian delegation I had the opportunity to meet and to talk to a number of representatives and leaders of delegations from many countries. I had a meeting with Mr Vance, at which we discussed relations and the future development of the mutual relations between our country and the United States of America. I had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, with the foreign ministers of the Netherlands, of Tanzania, and of a number of other countries. I also had the opportunity to talk to Mr Kurt Waldheim.

[Question] You also had a meeting with Mrs Lim, who is Mr Waldheim's assistant. As far as we know there was once more question about the children's assembly, held in our country.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. We had the opportunity of meeting Mrs Lim again and to talk to her about a number of problems connected with the International Year of the Child. Mrs Lim again expressed her enthusiasm and her gratification at the activities which our country has expanded and is exerting during the International Children's Year and, in particular, regarding the organization of the International Children's Assembly "Banner of Peace."

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU012100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] A Cuban economic and government delegation arrived in Sofia tonight. The delegation is headed by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and head of the Cuban side of the Bulgarian-Cuban Joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Bulgarian side of the committee.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO VISIT GDR

AU012011 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA)--A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, will visit the German Democratic Republic for the 30th anniversary of its foundation. The visit will be paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the German United Socialist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE SIGNED IN PARIS

AU282116 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Paris, Sep 28 (BTA correspondent)--A protocol was signed here today for the expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-French cooperation in communications.

"The protocol marks the beginning of a new stage in the development of long-time fruitful ties between our two countries in that sphere", Mr Norbert Segard, the French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications, said upon signing. He went on that his talks with his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, had proceeded in an atmosphere of understanding and a marked wish to make a thorough use of all the existing possibilities in jointly solving telecommunication problems which were of common interest. In the future Bulgaria and France will cooperate in the sphere of electronic exchanges, data transmission and in the exchange of specialists.

For his part Minister Vanchev revealed that France was to help Bulgaria in the setting up of an international telephone exchange and that currently negotiations were underway for the delivery to Bulgaria of an electronic exchange plant. We are interested, he said, in the French experience in postal communications and in the data transmission network.

BTA, SPANISH NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN SOFIA

AU282243 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 28, (BTA)--The director general of the Spanish news agency EFE, Mr Luis Maria Anson, is on a visit in Sofia at the invitation of the director general of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, Mr Lozan Strelkov. As a result of the talks held, a cooperation agreement was signed between BTA and EFE.

Mr Luis Maria Anson visited the Editorial Office of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper and had a talk with its management.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT IN NEAR FUTURE

LD011904 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis will come to Czechoslovakia in the nearest future for an official visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

HUSAK TO LEAD DELEGATION TO GDR CELEBRATIONS

LD012301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A CSSR party-state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, will visit the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. The delegation will take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin on 6-7 October.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD261050 Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--A protocol on the fourth session of a FRG-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation was signed at the end of talks between Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and FRG Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff. During the talks, held in an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides confirmed their determination to promote economic cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage. Jindrich Zahradnik was received on September 25 by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, during his three-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on September 24-26, which took place at the invitation of Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

INDRA-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA

LD011326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived in Vienna today on a visit to the Republic of Austria. The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed to Schwechat Airport by Anton Nenya, president of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament, and other parliamentary officials. Shortly after their arrival, Alois Indra and other members of the delegation were received by Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, who afterwards gave a luncheon in honor of the Czechoslovak guests in the representative rooms of the Federal Chancellery. The visit of the high-level Czechoslovak deputies to Vienna is taking place for the first time in the history of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. In June last year a delegation of the Austrian Parliament headed by Anton Benya visited Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO KNUFNS CONGRESS

LD291340 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President and Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of greetings to the 2nd Congress of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS].

The telegram appreciates the Front's contribution to the establishment of democratic Cambodia and to the fortification of people's revolutionary power in the country.

It also says that Czechoslovakia supports the struggle for a wide international recognition of people's Cambodia and firmly condemns the attempts of Beijing's authorities and the world's reactionary forces to interfere in its internal affairs. The telegram expresses solidarity and support for the rightful struggle of the Cambodian people.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO GUATEMALAN PARTY

LD291634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent, on behalf of all Czechoslovak communists, a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

The telegram states that we highly respect the brave struggle of the Guatemalan Labor Party against the dictatorial regime and that we bow before the shining memory of the general secretaries of its Central Committtee, Bernardo Alvarado Monzon and Humberto Alvarado Arrellano, and all communists who have laid down their lives for a happy future for the Guatemalan people.

The telegram further stresses that, in spite the cruel terror and hard conditions created by many years of illegal activity, the Guatemalan Labor Party is the only political force that consistently upholds the interests of the working people of that country. The party Central Committee also values the contribution made by the Guatemalan Labor Party to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and to deepening comradely cooperation with the CPCZ.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF RAILWAYMEN IN PRAGUE

Meeting With Strougal

LD272218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received a delegation of Czechoslovak railwaymen at Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Federal Transportation Minister Vladimir Blazek spoke about the tasks of railway transport. He mentioned the problems which influenced the fulfillment of targets especially at the beginning of the year. He noted that railwaymen are anxious to reduce shortfalls in transport, improve the standard of management of passenger transport and increase discipline at all levels. He then handed Comrade Lubomir Strougal a report on the promotion of initiative and the fulfillment of socialist pledges in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and the 30th anniversary of the foundation of CEMA.

Comrade Strougal valued the efforts made by railwaymen and thanked them for their work. He stressed that in order to completely meet the requirements which the economy places on the railways their modernization will have to proceed faster and more consistently and all reserves which exist for improving the standard of running railway transport and the quality of the work of all who participate in the complex process will have to be duly utilized.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stated the conviction that railwaymen will make every effort to fulfill the demanding tasks which to a large measure influence the overall results of the economy.

Indra Address

LD272156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today at the celebration of the 25th Czechoslovak railwaymen's day in Mayakovskiy Hall in the Prague Central Railwaymen's House of Culture at Vinchradny, Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport, characterized the last year on the railways as a very demanding period which required exceptional effort, selflessness and initiative by the people. He recalled, however, that the results achieved in the 8 months of this year are not a reason for complete satisfaction since the railways' performance lagged behind the plan by 4.3 million tons. Minister Vladimir Blazek also spoke about the quality of passenger traffic and pointed out the current tasks of the railwaymen in our national economy.

An address was then delivered at the festive meeting by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He noted that railway transport influences--but is also influenced by--the development of the national economy, and that its activity reflects in various ways international, political and economic relations. He stressed that the needs which have arisen from the changed external and internal conditions are still not being met at all levels of management and in various working places of many branches. Comrade Alois Indra recalled that in connection with the demands toward our national economy it is also necessary to assess the situation on our railways. He added:

[Indra--begin recording] The day of railwaymen was not fixed at the end of September by chance. This, so to speak, is the beginning of the railwaymen's harvest. This period sees the start of the autumn transport and the winter period. Just now, like every year, you are facing a difficult test of your capabilities and selflessness. I earnestly ask you to focus your strength and skills on coal transport in the interest of a balanced distribution of the stocks which are more promising this year. Naturally, it is of utmost importance to meet the needs of the North Bohemian basin. But if you work a bit harder in the Sokolov area as well you will contribute to improved coal distribution.

You cannot escape the responsibiltiy for the transport of sugar beets and potatoes. As always, the pressure on export and international transit will also grow, as well as the pressure arising from the needs of timely supplies to the pre-Christmas market.

Winter, even a mild winter, has never been a friend of the railwaymen. It has never treated them gently; it has always made them work harder. Following last year's experiences, no doubt, everything that is demanded by the winter traffic will be much better prepared. On every occasion we say quite frankly that people will decide whether tasks will be mastered. It will be so again in the forthcoming months and throughout the railwaymen's year. We therefore are pleased to note all the good examples of the railwaymen's initiative, and we thank you for the development of the socialist competition which helps greatly in the fulfillment of the demanding tasks.

I earnestly ask you: Please let us see to it that we do not devalue the competition through formalism, that we do not pretend anything and do not deceive ourselves. The number of competitors and the number of pledges expressed in statistical data do not solve anything by themselves. In this context Lenin's well-known "rather less but better" applies.

The educational and concrete purpose can be achieved only through an honestly interpreted competition which is genuinely a matter of every participating worker and is focused on the decisive tasks. I believe that the Czechoslovak railwaymen will prove themselves with honor, that they will not fail to live up to their good reputation earned in the most successful periods. However difficult your task may be, you can draw strength from the knowledge that you are not alone. You have the support of the entire socialist society. Great attention is paid to you by the Communist Party Central Committee and federal government. These are not mere cliches to be used on this festive day only. You can find a testimony of this in the grandiose solutions of all your most pressing needs, so typical of the last 2 years.

In keeping with the care of the central bodies, work efficiency must also be increased by the party and social bodies at all places of work. We expect above all from communists that they set an example for their fellow workers, and that they always and everywhere uncompromisingly fight--and I mean fight!--for the implementation of the program of the 15th party congress. [end recording]

After the address delivered by Comrade Alois Indra, an excerpt from which you have just heard, the best workers were awarded with state and ministry distinctions.

CTK Report on Indra Address

LD272141 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"We are tackling the fundamental tasks set by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia but we are not succeeding in attaining all the goals set," Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra said here on Thursday.

Addressing a meeting on the occasion of the day of Czechoslovak railwaymen, Alois Indra said that "the critical tone we use to incite our struggle against shortcomings has not naturally remained without response on the 'other side,' among the people who have never favoured socialism."

"But the bourgeois propaganda is trying in vain to prove that the very cause of our shortcomings is socialism and its central planning," Alois Indra said.

He added that the shops full of goods in the West do not prove that the capitalist economy has greater advantages. They are rather evidence on unequal consumption, of big differences in the standard of living of various classes and strata.

Czechoslovakia overtly criticizes its shortcomings and tries in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states to eliminate them.

Not only external conditions have worsened over the past years, but internal demands placed on the Czechoslovak economy have considerably increased, Alois Indra said and added that a lot is still to be done at all levels of management to meet the needs resulting from this new situation.

He criticized the inflexible implementation of the results of Czechoslovak and world science, and lack of initiative in exploiting the possibilities of cooperation and specialization with the states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Speaking about some shortcomings in transport, Alois Indra said that "it is necessary to consistently implement the principles of the uniform system in railway, road and water transport."

He placed emphasis on maximum effectiveness as regards the cost of transport, use of fuels and manpower, and stressed the necessity of increasing the level of management.

In passenger transport, all must be done for the satisfaction of the people transported. In cargo transport, priority will be given in the autumn to covering the needs of the North Bohemian lignite basin and the Sokolov Basin in West Bohemia, and transport of sugar beets and potatoes, Alois Indra said.

BRIEFS

HARVEST RESULTS--In Western Bohemia 7,900 hectares of cereals, that is roughly 4 percent, remain to be harvested; 2,900 hectares of this acreage are sown with oats; the rest with other, not yet ripe cereals. Only 1,023 of the 13,096 hectares of potatoes have been harvested; this is 50 percent less than set by the work schedule. In Central Slovakia there are difficulties with potato procurement--there are no directives where to send the procured amounts. In The Czech Socialist Republic potatoes have been planted on 108,700 hectares, and so far 10 percent of this acreage has been harvested; the average yields are estimated at more than 20 tons per hectare, and in industrial varieties at almost 22 tons per hectare with a 15-percent starch content. The number of potato-planting districts has decreased from 47 to 45, and the number of farms by 64. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--A total of more than 20,000 hectares of the almost 44,000 hectares planted with potatoes have been harvested in Slovakia; there are still difficulties with slow dispatching of the harvested yields for consumers and industrial processing. This year's potato harvest in Slovakia is estimated at 1.2 million tons. The harvesting of the 19,000 hectares sown with sunflower continues well. Corn for grain is being harvested from 160,000 hectares; Western Slovakia alone could harvest about 50,000 tons, provided the losses are kept to a minimum. The harvesting of corn for silage in Slovakia must be accelerated, since almost 30,000 hectares are still in the fields. Winter crops have been sown on 72,000 hectares. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

HOUSING IN SLOVAKIA--The housing cooperatives in Slovakia have more than 250,000 members, 40,000 of whom are still waiting for an apartment; the cooperatives have 184,000 apartments under their administration. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan the cooperatives will get a further 82,000 apartments; during the first 3 years of the plan 40,113 of them have already been commissioned, and 20,241 of this number were used to promote manpower recruitment and stabilization in decisive production branches. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK POTATO CROP--To date, Slovak farmers have gathered potatoes from 9,266 hectares, which is 21.1 percent of the planted area. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

TIMBER FIGURES--According to the 1978 stocktaking, the CSSR forests contain 897 million cubic meters of timber. The overall annual loss arising to the Slovak forest economy from unprocessed timber left in the forest and from the nonobservance of pertinent regulations amounts to 291,921 cubic meters of timber, valued at Kcs86,957,000. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Yesterday in Prague, CSSR Deputy Premier J. Zahradnik received Manuel Aguiler Barciel, the head of the Cuban delegation to the 11th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Cuba's first deputy minister of mines and geology. The session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Prague yesterday with the signing of a protocol. The document, summing up the results of the talks, was signed by Aguiler Barciel for the Spanish side, and by A. Mrazek, CSSR deputy minister of technological and investment promotion, for the Czechoslovak side. The signing of the protocol was attended by Cuban Ambassador to the CSSR P. Luis Torres. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIFT TROOPS IN CUBA

Kroeber Commentary

LD012234 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber Commentary]

[Text] Western news agencies report that U.S. President Carter in an address to the nation tonight dealt with the so-called Cuba question. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments:

As you know, what it is all about is the claim let loose on the world a few weeks ago that a Soviet combat unit consisting of between 2,000 and 3,000 men was based in Cuba. In the meantime we have had a flurry of diplomatic activity and--as cannot be expected otherwise--the corresponding shrill accompanying music by the Western media who happily dream about a fresh international crisis, which would suit their (?backers) in the arms industry.

Fidel Castro, who after all must know best, spoke last weekend about this--as he termed it--artificial crisis. And the rabble-rousers were once again supplied with proof as to the reality of the matter. It is fact that on the basis of a treaty between Cuba and the USSR Soviet military--no combat--units have been training Cuban soldiers in Soviet battle technology for 17 years. The strength of this group of advisers and its function have since then not changed in the slightest.

According to Fidel Castro the CIA, and Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and therefore Jimmy Carter were fully aware of the existence of this training center. This could hardly have been otherwise, as there are constant overflights of Cuba by U-2 spy planes and as Cuba is the constant victim of electronic snooping and as hundreds of CIA agents were carrying out their nefarious activities there.

And on top of it all, though this training center was not openly discussed, no secret was made of it. Anyway, this is the concern of two sovereign states which concerns nobody else. It is known that Cuba has neither nuclear nor other strategic arms, and it really is more than ludicrous for somebody to seriously claim that it threatens the powerful United States.

The first man of the first socialist state in America also recalled the fact that the United States has for over 20 years been illegally occupying Cuban territory. The Guantanamo base, at which, as Raul Castro added, there are more American marines than there are Soviet advisers.

If the whole affair is now being blown up so much, then this can only have the purpose of supplying grist to the mills of those who want to prevent the ratification of SALT II at any cost, this treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union which has the purpose of placing at least certain limits on the further arms race.

Gus Hall appealed to Carter to find the courage to admit that the whole problem was artificially created. He said that history repeats itself: once as tragedy, another time in the form of a farce. And this is truly pure farce.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko proposed days ago that President Carter should file this question away. Castro described this as a sensible proposal and he opined: Why should problems which have been created by the United States be solved by others?

U.S. Caribbean Force

LD020925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0719 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter made a television speech on 1 October in which on the one hand he supported the ratification of SALT II by the Senate, but on the other announced increased U.S. arms efforts.

Carter described the nonratification of SALT II as the "greatest threat to U.S. security" and called the treaty "the most important step ever taken to control strategic nuclear weapons."

However, he also advocated, under the pretence of the presence of an alleged Soviet combat unit in Cuba, the creation of a special military task force for that area of the Caribbean. It is to be stationed in Key West, Florida, opposite Cuba. Carter went on to say that the United States also intended extending and holding regular military maneuvers in the region. Finally, the capacity of a so-called U.S. strike force, which is planned for use all over the world, was to be further increased.

More on Caribbean Force

LD020930 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The United States intends to increase its military presence in the Caribbean. In a radio and television speech President Carter last night announced the creation of a joint headquarters of all arms of the services in Key West in the extreme south of Florida, 150 km from the Cuban coast. Moreover, U.S. naval maneuvers in this region are to be intensified and the armed forces in Guantanamo, a U.S. military base in the east of Cuba, is to be retained. Carter repeated the USSR's assurance that the Soviet (?military) [word indistinct] stationed at a training center in Cuba posed a threat neither to the United States nor to any other nation. Carter again appealed to the Senate to ratify the SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PANAMA CANAL TREATY CLAUSES

DW020812 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1816 GMT 30 Sep 79 LW

[Otto Marquardt commentary]

[Text] What the archconservative lobbyists of U.S. Congress railroaded through at the last minute in the way of addenda clauses to the Panama Canal treaty will not be pleasant to them in the long run. It has become a pyrrhic victory. They were perfectly aware that the Republic of Panama would have subjected to its control on Monday, come what may, the railroads, ports, [word indistinct], post offices, coastal waters, baseball stadiums, telecommunications centers, settlements contractually granted it, and would have hoisted its own flag and taken down the U.S. flag on Governor Hill [word indistinct].

For years Panamanian and U.S. experts sat together to negotiate an agreement to replace the old, in perpetuity agreement with a new one limited in time. Both sides had to back away some. The Panamanians in the end probably more. But after all, the subject of negotiations was their own territory, approximately 1,400 square kilometers, and their country had been cut into three pieces, of which one, namely the Canal Zone, was completely outside their sovereignty.

Thus the outcome was a compromise, acceptable enough to all parties involved, so that President Carter approved it as early as in 1977, and a little bit later the Senate, and the Panamanians [few words indistinct]. But at the very last minute the House of Representatives fired a barrage and again made it clear to the world in an unforgettable manner what U.S. imperialism thinks of treaty loyalty, international law and fairness. There are only few parallels in history when the signature of a president was ignored and the President made to lose face. The extra clauses that have now been added tend without exception to make it difficult for Panama to exercise its rights: to jeopardize the gradual transfer of the Canal Zone and thus also of the operation of the canal. To build in delays which have the character of time fuses basically create a situation which from the very outset is devised to heap uncertain working conditions on the Panamanians.

The spirit and content of the original treaties, we cannot but say, have been [passage indistinct]. To this hour Panama has not made a concrete utterance. Foreign Minister Ozores merely said that they will thoroughly review the new version of the treaties. He also left the question unanswered whether Panama wants to make use of the option to appeal to the international organizations or to the court in The Hague. For that, however, the period of time before Monday is much too short. Probably they want to get the initial act of the transfer ceremony over with first and then initiate the appropriate steps. A hotbed of conflict in this region could have been eliminated. Instead, it seems as though new explosive matter has been added.

FOREIGN LEADERS TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS NOTED

LD012324 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, numerous guests from all over the world will be taking part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic will be led by the leading representatives of the fraternal parties and heads of state Todor Zhivkov, Gustav Husak and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The PZPR and the MSZMP will be represented by the First Secretaries of the Central Committees Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar.

Romania's delegation will be led by member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet. The Kampuchean delegation will be headed by Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council. The DPRK is sending a delegation under Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. The Republic of Cuba is sending Pedro Mariet Prieto, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and member of the Council of State, and other personages. The celebrations will also be attended by, among others, Yasir 'Arafat, representing the PLO, Joshua Nkomo, representing the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and Sam Nujoma, of the Southwest Africa People's Organization.

ADN INTERVIEWS IRAN'S TABATABA'I ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD011858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--"The Islamic Republic of Iran is interested in an all-round strengthening of relations with the GDR." This was stressed on Sunday by Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister of Iran and government spokesman, in an interview with the ADN correspondent in Tehran.

According to the Iranian politician, the GDR has gone through an interesting and good development during the past 30 years. Sadeq Tabataba'i stressed to ADN that in addition to bilateral issues, intensified cooperation between the two states could help solve international problems, such as preserving world peace, achieving general disarmament and creating a just international economic order.

PALESTINIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN

AU020843 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] Ilse Thiele, chairman of the German Women's Federation, met with a delegation of the General Union of Palestinian women for friendly talks in Berlin. The solidaristic assistance and support of the GDR's socialist women's organization for the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle were reaffirmed on that occasion.

SED OFFICIALS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON HYSNI KAPO DEATH

AU020845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Hysni Kapo, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, on 23 September 1979, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; paid a condolence visit to the Embassy of the Albanian People's Republic on Thursday [27 September]. They entered their signatures in the book of condolences placed there.

AWARDS PRESENTED TO CITIZENS 1 OCTOBER

Prominent Recipients

LD122246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Among those who received the Karl Marx Order on Monday in recognition of their services for the workers movement and for outstanding achievements and results in the socialist competition movement are Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Apart from numerous workers and worker veterans Prof Dr Klaus Fuchs, member of the SED Central Committee and ordinary member of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, and Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy defense minister of the GDR, as well as the people's solidarity organization, were among those also awarded the Karl Marx Order.

Prof Dr Hermann Klare was awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People." The national prize for science and technology was awarded to, among others, teams from the Carl Zeiss Jena enterprise, the Planeta printing machinery works of Radebeul (Dresden Bezirk) and the Central Institute of Welding Technology, Halle.

Honecker Address

DW011538 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1214 GMT 1 Oct 79 DW

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the occasion of presenting state awards at the State Council building in Berlin on 1 October--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to honor you today on the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers with high state decorations. On the occasion of our republic's 30th anniversary significant achievements are being honored in this way which have contributed considerably to the good balance sheet our people have for these 3 decades.

In creative work and often disregarding personal matters you have built our socialist worker-peasant state. You have contributed considerably to the permanent political, economic and cultural upswing of our country. At present workers and cooperative peasants, scientists and artists, working people from all spheres of life are receiving high honors everywhere in our republic. With great energy and brave initiative you have worked for the strengthening and development of our socialist fatherland.

The 30-year history of the GDR, from the difficult beginning until this day, is characterized by the stormy development of the creative initiative of our people; it would have been unthinkable without it. Freed of the exploitation of man through man, we in our socialist society subordinated all material and cultural values to serving the working people. So work indeed has become a matter of honor and glory.

Those who distinguished themselves with high achievements in production and science, art and literature, the protection of revolutionary achievements or in any other form are rightly enjoying the special respect and esteem of our state and its citizens.

Dear friends and comrades, the 30th anniversary of our republic was prepared by a great popular movement and by participation in competition so far unmatched in our country with regard to its volume and effectiveness. Many working people and workers collectives have accepted new commitments on the basis of standards of the future. These commitments reflect today what will determine tomorrow the economic strength and the progress in various fields of life in our country and what will serve the interests of further shaping the developed socialist society.

Particularly since our people can be so proud of the balance sheet of these 30 years, they have made every effort to score new successes on our tested way of socialism and peace. In accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and supported by permanently increasing achievements, we will do everything to safeguard the achieved material and cultural living standard of our people and to gradually develop it. Everybody can convince himself that the course on which we will persistently continue will be to the benefit of the entire society and the individual.

Dear friends and comrades, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers I thank you on the occasion of today's decorations from the bottom of my heart for your work. [applause] I want to thank particularly the veterans of the workers movement who are present here. During the night of fascism and despite persecution and imprisonment they have always remained loyal to the cause of socialism and they were the first to tackle the building of our new society. [applause]

In recognition of your outstanding merits I award you the Karl-Marx Order, the honorary title of Outstanding Scientist of the People, the honorary title Hero of Labor and the National Prize of the German Democratic Republic. Accept my most cordial congratulations and all cordial wishes for your health, happiness and further successes in your activity.

DEFENSE UNITS HONORED FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

LD281725 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] High state awards were presented today to members of the National People's Army, the border troops and civil defense units in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the competition in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

One formation [Verband] and four units [Truppenteile] received Banners of Honor. By order of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the National Defense Council, the Scharnhorst Order was conferred on two units and two formations, as well as on a noncommissioned officers' school. Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler emphasized the great sense of duty and impressive results in safeguarding socialism.

HONECKER PROMOTES, APPOINTS STATE SECURITY GENERALS

AU291620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, generals and colonels of the State Security Ministry were promoted to or appointed as major generals on 26 September 1979 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Present at the appointment ceremony were Col Gen Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council; and Maj Gen Fritz Renkwitz, deputy head of the Department for Security Affairs of the SED Central Committee.

STOPH, SINDERMANN PRESENT LABOR AWARDS TO COLLECTIVES

LD270915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Further "Red Banners of Honor" with the portraits of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck were presented to exemplary work collectives of the GDR today.

And at a festive ceremony in Berlin Willi Stoph, SED Politburo member and premier, awarded the title of honor "Enterprise of Socialist Labor" to 15 work collectives. The award was made in recognition of their fulfillment of the plan tasks over a long period. Stoph stressed that the collectives had "achieved considerable progress in the thrifty use of raw materials, ancilliary materials and energy, in the use of working hours, fixed assets, in rationalizing material-handling processes and in lowering costs."

One of the Banners of Honor for the 5,000 workers of the Erfurt enterprises for metal forming technology, whose heavy duty presses and automatic metal forming machines are in use in nearly 50 countries throughout the world, was presented by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. Another Banner of Honor was presented by Minister of the Interior Friedrich Dickel to the members of the Presidium of the Berlin People's Police in recognition of their outstanding performance.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND DRAMA FESTIVAL OPENING

LD292322 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 23d Berlin Drama and Music Festival opened today in the Deutsche Staatsoper with a magnificant concert by the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. Cordially welcomed guests were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Konrad Naumann and Egon Krenz, GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and other figures from the social and cultural life of the republic.

OFFICIAL APPROVES TRANSFER OF CATHOLIC DIOCESE SEAT

AU291750 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 22 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Dresden dispatch: "Openminded Exchange of Ideas With Representatives of the Meissen Diocese"]

[Text] On Friday [21 September], Manfred Scheler, chairman of the Council of Dresden Bezirk, received Bishop Gerhard Schaffran and the cathedral chapter of the Meissen Diocese. In the course of the transfer of the Episcopal see from Bautzen to Dresden, envisaged by the Holy See upon request of Meissen Bishop Gerhard Schaffran, pertinent contacts took place between church and state quarters. Continuing the talks at the central level the chairman of the Council of Dresden Bezirk told the representatives of the Meissen Diocese that there were no objections on the state side to the transfer of the Episcopal see.

Bishop Schaffran thanked the state authorities for their accomodating attitude and particularly for making possible the construction of an ordinary office in Dresden thus providing an essential prerequisite for transferring the Episcopal see.

Subsequently an openminded exchange of ideas took place.

The Council chairman appreciated the 30 years of successful development of the GDR in which the achievements of all the citizens of Dresden Bezirk occupied an important place. In this context he expressed his particular appreciation for the charitable activities of the Catholic Church. The work in church institutions of the health and social service served all social interests, he said.

Bishop Schaffran underscored that it is part and parcel of the essential tasks of the Catholic Church to work for the well being and benefit of all people. It is thus that the church understands its charitable service which is not only meant for the members of the church but for all people who need help.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN CUBA

Castro Message to Carter

LD212329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter is working up until the last minute on his important television speech which is to be broadcast in a few hours' time. He is expected to declare the U.S. stand on the Soviet military training personnel in Cuba and will state whether the United States is planning countermeasures, as the anti-Soviet campaign has been going on for weeks.

For the second time in 3 days, Fidel Castro has made a statement and called on President Carter not to induce a crisis without reason. Once again he reaffirmed that only Soviet military training personnel are present in Cuba, whose numbers have not changed for 17 years, and so far no American president has raised any objections.

Correspondent on Carter Speech

LD020930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter outlined his position regarding the Soviet military training center in Cuba in a televised speech last night. Our New York correspondent, Istvan Kulcsar reports:

The president started by saying that the U.S. military leadership had known for many years about the Soviet military unit stationed in Cuba. Its presence there does not threaten the security of the United States. The American-Soviet agreement reached in the wake of the 1962 crisis, Carter recalled, involved an undertaking by the Soviet Union that it would not deploy offensive weapons in Cuba. The unit in question does not possess such weapons or landing craft, Carter said. The President nonetheless asserted that the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba is a challenge, and repeated that the U.S. leadership has information that this is not a training unit but a combat unit.

The Soviet Union, the President continued, has given him assurances at the highest level that this is a training unit and that the Soviet Union has no intention of altering either the numbers involved or the character of the unit. Carter expresses strong disapproval of Cuba's international role and Soviet-Cuban military and economic cooperation, and then announced a number of measures. According to this announcement, the United States will increase aerial surveying of Cuba, establish a headquarters in Florida for a permanent Caribbean standby unit, hold more frequent naval exercises in the area and increase its economic assistance to the peoples of the region in order to enable them, I quote, to resist subversive activities and possible communist domination. Finally, the United States is to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean and improve the combat readiness of its forces everywhere in the world.

Carter then went on to say:

[Carter--begin recording in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] I have concluded that the presence of the unit is certainly no reason for a return to the cold war. [end recording]

Carter stressed that he still wants the Senate to ratify the SALT II agreement. A refusal to ratify this agreement would disappoint the NATO allies and would damage the security interests of the United States, the President said in his radio and television speech.

KADAR DELIVERS AKTIV ADDRESS IN CSEPEL 25 SEPTEMBER

AU272100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 79 pp 3-5 AU

[Report on speech by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at 25 September Csepel Sports Hall aktiv of the communists of Budapest: "Speech by Janos Kadar"]

[Excerpt] Our Voice Has Weight in International Life

Janos Kadar stressed that our foreign political activity is also determined by the objectives specified at the 11th MSZMP Congress. The gist of these objectives is generally known not only in our country, but beyond our borders as well. "We must do everything to prevent another world war. Therefore, we struggle for detente, for deepening detente and for lasting peace. Since our party is a communist party and our people are building socialism, we wish to contribute, at the same time, through our foreign political activity to the struggle of peoples for freedom and the attainment and retainment of their national liberty and promotion of social progress on a world scale.

"Our country, on its own, cannot decisively influence the development of the international situation. Nevertheless, we must not underestimate the effectiveness and possibilities of Hungarian foreign policy. We, too, participate in the 'choir' of peoples and it is not immaterial how we cast our vote on issues of international life.

"Of course, our forces are multiplied by the fact that socialist endeavors are manifest in our foreign policy and that we are proceeding and pursuing a joint main foreign policy line with our closest and best ally, the Soviet Union, and with the Warsaw Pact countries. We join forces with all socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world to assert these endeavors.

"In summarizing the results of our foreign political activity since the 11th congress, we can say that we did our utmost to strive to attain our noble objectives and strengthen the detente process. This, too, was a contribution to the advancement of detente in recent years. This is borne out by numerous facts. The Helsinki Conference itself was the result of great efforts over many years. It can also be concluded from the international response to the recommendations endorsed there that Helsinki was not the termination, but the initiator of a process that has been developing, broadening and deepening ever since.

"Our country is doing its share in the struggle to make the Helsinki recommendations come into play as effectively and completely as possible. This characterized both the foreign political activity we have been performing together with our allies and our own initiatives aimed at developing bilateral relations. We are acting in this manner and in this spirit at all international forums and it is thus that we are making preparations for the Madrid Conference as well.

"On every possible occasion, we emphasize and call all our partners' attention to the significance of the proposal made at the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. We are convinced that if, in accordance with our proposal, all participants in the Helsinki Conference examined what they could do now, without delay, in the area of measures strengthening trust and toward detente by making its impact felt in the military sphere as well, this would result in another favorable change in the political position of Europe and the world. The Helsinki Conference has not produced advantages only for certain groups of the participants, but has also manifested the interests of all the countries represented there. In the same way, the interests of all the peoples concerned and the common goals of mankind are served by the Warsaw Pact proposals as well."

We Come Out for Detente at Every Forum

The Socialist countries' endeavors to make detente progress have also other--tangible and visible--results. The second treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons systems between the Soviet Union and the United States was signed recently in Vienna. The ratification and implementation of this treaty would be of tremendous significance and would definitely have a positive impact on the solution of all open international issues.

"Thus, the struggle to liquidate the remnants of the cold war and promote detente is proceeding successfully. Peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems is a tangible reality in Europe and various parts of the world, even though considerable forces are opposing this, forces which we must overcome.

"Our position is specific, clear and unequivocal. Our goal is the curtailment, limitation and reduction of the large-scale arms race. We are struggling to bring about equal security on a lower scale of armaments.

"We are living in an era of extensive international relations, and these contacts are likely to expand further still in the future. Even today, our country's and people's representatives are present and expounding our position, for the good of peace, detente and progress in more than 100 international organizations. For example, we are participating in the multilateral Geneva disarmament talks and we are also present at the Vienna negotiations, the purpose of which is the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Thus, the representatives of our state, country and people are working actively on the level of international politics."

Highly Significant Talks

Janos Kadar emphasized, in connection with our international relations:

"The visit by a USSR party-government delegation in Hungary this year was a highly significant event. Each of these meetings furnish an opportunity for us to broach issues of mutual interest to the sides. This time, we discussed the further development of multifaceted Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and international issues of mutual interest, the matter of coordinating our activity and international steps better still. We have demonstrated to the country and the world that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is indissoluble! Also, the meeting was a good opportunity for us to manifest our people's sincere respect and esteem for Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who is playing a tremendous part in deepening friendship between our peoples and in the worldwide struggle for peace and progress.

"The visit of a Hungarian party-government delegation to Sofia, which has strengthened the traditional friendly sentiments between the Hungarian and Bulgarian people and their unity and cooperation that have reached their culmination under historically new conditions and on new foundations, took place for a similar purpose and in the same spirit.

"We regard as important also the Budapest visit by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The talks and meeting served, of course, the further development of relations between the two countries; however, they manifested certain mutual international endeavors as well. It seems that both sides are interested in promoting European detente and international detente in general, and we presented a practical example for the fact that cooperation is possible and, indeed, necessary and inevitable also between two countries belonging to different alliance systems and representing different social systems.

"The latest event in international life is this year's session of the UN General Assembly that just opened, where an extensive international consultation is being conducted--for its members number 152 countries today--and whose agenda includes the most important world issues. Also at this forum, we represent our general endeavors, peaceful intentions, the promotion of detente and the prevalence of social justice on every question."

A Just Settlement in the Middle East and Africa

"The Middle East is a troubled area of the world. Now, as before, the situation here is unsettled and potentially dangerous, primarily from the viewpoint of the peoples living in the Middle East, but from that of the peoples of Europe and world peace as well. The Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty does not foster the creation of a genuine and fair peace. The path of this is: The termination of Israeli aggression--thus, also the termination of the present aggression against Lebanon--the return of the territories occupied by Israel to the Arab peoples, the recognition and enforcement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people--thus, also the right to establish their state--and guaranteeing the security and peaceful life of all Middle East states--including Israel--and the peoples living there. We are convinced that peace will only be a just and lasting one in this area if it is brought about with the inclusion and participation of all the sides concerned.

"Southern Africa, including Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa, is another troubled area of the world. The peoples of black Africa are continuing their just and legitimate struggle against racial discrimination. We are in full solidarity with them and we support them, since they are struggling against the repulsive and intolerable remnants of an old world, which must be definitely liquidated.

"The bourgeois press abounds in charges that the Soviet Union, Cuba and the socialist countries intervene in African affairs. The bourgeois politicians are seriously mistaken if they fail to comprehend that Africa has begun to stir and is developing, that a struggle is underway there which is a consequence of the changing of the world historical conditions and the awakening of peoples and not of communist agitation. The peoples are struggling for their legitimate rights and liberty and the liquidation of the remnants of the colonial system, for being able to choose the further path of their development themselves. The African issue will be resolved when the African peoples' legitimate rights will fully prevail. They will never disavow this and they are right!"

Our Position on the Southeast Asia Issue

"In the complex international situation, Southeast Asia is the third troubled area. Thinking of this area reminds us primarily of Vietnam. Our position is consistent and clear. We have been in complete solidarity with the Vietnamese people when they struggled against the colonialists, when they were defending their freedom and independence from U.S. aggression and also when China made an aggressive attack against them. Our solidarity remains undiminished, because the Vietnamese people are right. They are struggling for a just cause, for their legitimate rights. We are also in solidarity with the democratic forces of Cambodia and with Laos. Our wish is that Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos may be able to live as independent and free countries and their peoples may be able to build their country and a better future in peace."

"Still, maneuvers like the one resorted to in the United Nations in the past few days can achieve just as little in bringing about a solution of the problems of Southeast Asia as the hullabaloo over the matter of the Vietnamese refugees. On the basis of a report by the credentials committee, a General Assembly resolution was passed allocating Cambodia's seat in the United Nations to the representatives of the Pol Pot regime. Not long before this, the nonalined countries had adopted the position that they would not fill Cambodia's seat in Havana. Even using simple logic, we can deduce from this which forces are responsible for this preposterous UN resolution.

"During its brief, but ignominious era, the Pol Pot regime committed barbarous genocide and perpetrated armed provocations against Vietnam the whole time. The democratic forces of Cambodia acted correctly, in the interests of their people and Vietnam assisted them in defending their legitimate rights. The Pol Pot regime has fallen, and no matter what resolution is passed anywhere, this regime will never again be in charge of Cambodia's affairs. Political common sense dictates that the legitimate representatives of the Cambodian people should occupy the place rightfully due to them also in international forums as soon as possible."

Ours Is a Consistent and Principled Policy Vis-a-Vis China

"One cannot speak of Southeast Asia without speaking of China. We most resolutely condemned the Chinese 'punishing campaign,' as they called it, but, more accurately, armed aggression, against Vietnam. We are not seeking clashes with China in the international arena, we are struggling for peace, detente, the freedom and right of self-determination of peoples, peaceful coexistence and a fruitful development of international relations.

"Without wanting to, however, we are finding ourselves confronted time and time again by China's by no means socialist foreign political aspirations in this struggle. It is known that Chinese policy, guided by certain nationalistic emotions and ideas and hegemonistic endeavors, has anti-Sovietism and anti-Vietnamism at its center. For this, the Chinese seek and find allies in the most reactionary circles of the world, in NATO and similar places.

"According to our principles, we do not, of course, wish to--and we cannot--meddle in China's domestic affairs. Our fundamental relationship with the Chinese people is characterized well by the fact that in a few days' time we shall be commemorating the birth of the PRC, the anniversary of the victory of the Chinese revolution. At that time--like other countries of the world--we celebrated the victory of the Chinese revolutionary, the birth of the PRC, as a new, great and positive event of the world situation. For a while, China was a positive factor in the international situation. Because of the change in the policy of the Chinese leadership, this positive role has changed radically. In spite of this, even in this situation, the Hungarian People's Republic is striving for normal interstate relations with the PRC, and we wish the Chinese people all the best. We would like to see China return to the consistent path of socialism and again play a positive role in international life. In the meantime, we are continuing our principled, consistent and honest foreign policy vis-a-vis the PRC."

Janos Kadar continued:

"The Warsaw Pact and CEMA are groups and alliances of the socialist countries that are consistent with our principles and the fundamental common interests and socialist objectives of the peoples living in their member countries. Our general and common policy is a policy of peace, the mitigation of the arms race, the prevention of a new world war and insuring lasting peace. Within this alliance system, the Hungarian People's Republic can more effectively represent the national interests of the Hungarian people, who are sent on socialist construction.

"The general endeavors and peaceful intentions of the Warsaw Pact constitute the most positive factor of the international situation at present. Our community--just like the Soviet Union--has never tried and is not trying now, either, to achieve superiority in armaments or to force its will on the other side. Neither can it, however, idly accept a superiority in armaments of the opposing forces. It has always taken and it is continuing to take the necessary steps to insure that the forces are balanced."

All Peoples Are Afflicted by the Arms Race

"We cannot commit ourselves to a unilateral reduction of armaments. History teaches us that we cannot put our peoples at the mercy of the "humanitarianism" of imperialists armed to the teeth. Armament demands immense material sacrifices from all peoples. And only the monopolies with an interest in the military industry profit by this. The calculation of the imperialists that they can gain political advantages in any Warsaw Pact country from a continuation of the arms race is based on a misapprehension, on not understanding the peoples. The wheels of history cannot be reversed. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the socialist system was born, and it has become a world system in the past 60 years and more. Many people and countries have embarked on the path of their own free development. Their creative forces have been released and have produced tremendous results. These peoples, including the Hungarian people, are doing everything possible to defend the achievements they have attained and they accept all the necessary burdens in doing so. Admittedly, the most advanced capitalist countries are still ahead of us in certain material areas. However, in a brief period of historical development, the socialist countries succeeded in attaining social achievements of a kind of which not even a trace exists in the capitalist countries. And our peoples will not abandon these achievements! We are working in this manner, with this determination, for detente, to consolidate peace and to make it a lasting one.

"In a certain respect, the movement of the nonalined countries, which held a conference in Havana recently, is a new factor of the international situation. We regard the conference as successful. We are in agreement with the vast majority of the nonalined countries in the matter of peace, detente and the self-determination of peoples and, therefore, we salute their movement.

"Each country has its specific interests, but there are interests in the world that are of fundamental importance for all peoples and countries, irrespective of whether they belong to one of the alliance systems or the nonalined countries' movement. In addition to making peace universal and lasting, another such important issue is resolving the raw material and energy problems of the world and protecting the natural environment. If general agreement on these matters does not develop on an international scale as soon as possible, before long, the industrialized world may not even have clean water, and even oxygen may be sold in bottles. It is imperative to bring the living conditions of the most advanced and the most backward countries closer to each other, for which material resources could be released by curbing the arms race, resources that could be used for assisting even the poorest countries.

"Up to now, our foreign policy has been successful and has enhanced the international reputation and prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic. We will continue to pursue this policy. Within our alliance system, we will be faithful allies, we will be friends in solidarity with and willing to assist the developing countries and, if there is a mutual will to do so, we will work together with the advanced capitalist countries in every matter in which this is possible."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

LD012150 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--It was announced in Budapest on Monday that the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the Nicaraguan Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION TO ATTEND GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD012254 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a party and governmental delegation is to leave for Berlin at the beginning of October to attend the ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET NIGERIAN, CHINESE LEADERS

LD012359 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1, (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeted in a cable Al-Haji Shehu Shagari, on the occasion of his inauguration to be president of the Nigerian Federal Republic as well as of the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, greeted in a cable Hua Guofeng, president of the Council of State of the Chinese People's Republic, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic.

KAROLY NEMETH VISITS CSEPEL 28 SEPTEMBER

LD291404 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] "Karoly Nemeth has visited Csepel. The party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, together with the district's leaders, inspected the town center under construction where 2,200 of the 3,400 new homes will be completed in the current plan period."

Afterward, he visited a housing estate, briefed himself on container transportation and inspected a frozen food plant.

"Karoly Nemeth then held an exchange of views with members of the district party Executive Committee about the district's plans and the preparations for the party congress."

WARSAW REPORTS CASTRO REMARKS ON USSR TROOPS IN CUBA

LD020914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Fidel Castro gave an interview for the U.S. CBS radio and TV network in which he sharply condemned the campaign regarding the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. The presence of these personnel is being blown out of proportion in the United States. Fidel Castro stated that, in fact, what is involved is a military training center which has been in existence in Cuba since 1962. Soviet specialists work at the center and all U.S. presidents up to now have been completely aware of this fact.

GIEREK ADDRESSES LEADING STUDENTS, YOUNG SCIENTISTS

AU281500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 25 September meeting with leading students and young scientists--functionaries of the Polish Socialist Students Union; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Speaking several times during the meeting, E. Gierek took a stand on the issues brought up during the discussion and discussed some current problems of the country's development within the context of preparations for the eighth party congress. We all know, E. Gierek said, that development gives rise to new needs, which are not always possible to meet immediately. That is a natural process. HOWEVER, GREAT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES AND PROGRESS VISIBLE IN EVERY AREA OF THE COUNTRY'S LIFE ENABLE US TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES AND TACKLE INCREASINGLY MORE AMBITIOUS AND EXACTING TASKS. WE WANT TO BECOME A STRONG COUNTRY, ONE THAT COUNTS IN THE WORLD. WE WANT TO BE AN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRY WITH MODERN AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATED PEOPLE, ONE THAT HAS EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR THE FURTHER PEACEFUL AND SECURE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PEOPLE.

Those are the basic conclusions we have drawn from our experience of history, which we recalled on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland and of the outbreak of World War II. Those great national tasks, E. Gierek appealed to the young people, need your enthusiasm and patriotism, your knowledge, commitment, energy and initiative. You should see the most profound and most valuable meaning of life in relating your personal dreams to the service for the fatherland and the people.

Speaking of future tasks, E. Gierek asked the students organization to see that students and university graduates actively help to eliminate disproportions in the development of Poland's individual regions. Many newly set up voivodships need engineers, physicians, teachers, specialists in farming and food production and people with the highest professional and vocational skills. By encouraging young people to assume work in such voivodships, you pave the way to a more rapid and comprehensive development of the entire country. In this work you should always be convinced that your choice is socially and personally right, E. Gierek added.

EDWARD GIEREK ALSO DISCUSSED THE PROBLEMS OF WORKERS STUDIES, STRESSING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUES OF THE EFFORTS OF THOSE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO STUDY WHILE THEY WORK AND DO THAT OFTEN AT THE COST OF GREAT SACRIFICES. WE MUST HAVE PARTICULAR RESPECT FOR SUCH PEOPLE AND WE MUST BE RESPONSIVE TO THE EXPECTATIONS AND NEEDS OF THE WORKERS WHO STUDY.

Appealing to students to creatively participate in the nationwide discussion of the country's further development before the eighth party congress, E. Gierek stressed the great importance of those streams of work done by the students organization that are connected with developing students' broad intellectual horizons, rationalism and skill of interpreting the present world's phenomena in a Marxist manner.

AT THE END OF THE MEETING E. GIEREK EXTENDED TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STUDENTS ORGANIZATION AND ALL POLISH STUDENTS HIS CORDIAL WISHES FOR SUCCESS IN STUDY, WORK AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR.

GIEREK ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIVS

AU281505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 26 September Lodz meeting with light industry party-economic aktivs; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] EDWARD GIEREK THANKED TEXTILE WORKERS FOR THEIR WORK TO DATE AND FOR THE EFFORTS WITH WHICH THEY IMPLEMENT THEIR EVER MORE EXACTING TASKS.

Although we still have much to accomplish, he said, the seventies have been years of rapid expansion and modernization of light industry. Increasing needs of society require and will require efforts in that direction and efforts to insure that the energy available to industry, which is being continuously modernized, is used to the best advantage.

EDWARD GIEREK DISCUSSED THE MOST ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND OF RAISING OUR LIVING STANDARDS AND PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO FOOD PRODUCTION, ENERGY AND THE INVIGORATION OF EXPORTS. WE MUST PRODUCE GOODS THAT ARE ABLE TO COMPETE IN WORLD MARKETS BECAUSE OF THEIR UP-TO-DATE QUALITY. WE MUST ALSO GO IN A BIG WAY FOR THE EXPORT OF MORE REFINED AND SOPHISTICATED PRODUCTS. THE MORE WE EXPORT THE MORE WILL WE BE ABLE TO IMPORT AGRICULTURAL MEANS AND MARKET GOODS FOR IMMEDIATE USE BY THE POPULATION AND TO BUY ABROAD THE RAW MATERIALS NEEDED TO INSURE A CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE OF OUR INDUSTRIES.

The changes of the 35 years of People's Poland, especially the changes of the past 10 years, have helped create an industry which is now able to cope with most difficult tasks. The eighth party congress, E. Gierek said, will map out a program for our economy's further development to insure a rise in our people's living standards. Very soon the theses of that program will be submitted to party organizations and social and professional communities for discussion.

GIEREK SPEAKS AT LUBLIN UNIVERSITY ON OPENING OF ACADEMIC YEAR

LD020603 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

["Text" of speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 1 October ceremonies at Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin marking the opening of the 1979-80 academic year--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, respected audience, dear young friends: I would like to thank the Senate of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University for inviting me here and to convey--on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee the central authorities of our state, and the Front of National Unity--cordial greetings and best wishes to the lecturers and students assembled here. [applause]

The strengthening of old, traditional centers and the simultaneous dynamic development of new centers is a particular feature of the development of science and higher education in our country. The Lublin center occupies an important place among them. It has to its credit outstanding research, didactic and educational achievemenets. The award 5 years ago of the Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta to the Maria Curie-Sklodowska University was a measure of public recognition of these achievements.

It is a pleasure for me today to convey cordial congratulations to scientific teams and the young people from the medical academy as well as the agricultural academy in Lublin, on the occasion of the award of the Order of the Banner of Labor to their establishments. I am convinced that they will continue to serve fruitfully the development of the region and the whole country.

Respected audience, recently our thoughts have been going back to the past quite often. We have been going back to the years of the historical test of the greatest magnitude, when the fate of our people and the fatherland's future were being discussed. The 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on our country have inclined us to do this.

In the spring of next year we shall celebrate the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism. We would like our reflections on the past to be conducive to a deepening of everyone's knowledge of the past, so that the causes of the tragic September disaster become clear. We would like these reflections to result in bringing home to everyone the lessons arising out, in equal degree, from the hard experiences of World War II as well as from the postwar period, during which we carried out fundamental socioeconomic transformations and achieved a great advance of civilization.

The conclusions arising out of past experiences, applicable to the present and the future, are the most important issue. The main conclusions here is that Poland's security and the prosperity of our people are based upon two fundamental premises: First, upon our own strength, shaped by the economic and cultural dynamics, the justice of relations within society and the unity of the people, and second, on a correct foreign policy and a reliable system of alliances.

In our times, all these factors of national security and prosperity are inseparably linked with socialism. The socialist changes of the system, the coming of working people to power, nationalization of industry, the agrarian reform and the educational revolution multiplied the efficiency of our national effort; made possible a high level of economic and cultural dynamism, beneficial changes in the social structure, industrialization and urbanization and, as a consequence, a substantial improvement of the material and cultural conditions of life for the people.

Thanks to these changes the patriotic and progressive traditions have shone forth with renewed brilliance, merging in the social consciousness with contemporary aspirations of our people. The turn to socialism insured for Poland safe and secure frontiers through the lasting alliance and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union. Thanks to socialism our people returned to their historical abodes on the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic. It built friendly relations with all its neighbors, became a cocreator of the postwar, peaceful order in Europe. The program of People's Poland has not had and does not have any sensible alternative. That is why it became the basis for unification of our people, its generations and social groups.

Our party's policy is always conducive to this unity, strengthening it at all times. We should continue to deepen it in every way and to make it lasting. It is a great achievement of ours, the source of strength and the basis of the future.

Respected citizens and comrades, among the factors that decide the country's strength and prosperity, its intellectual potential is of particular significance, as is the general level of knowledge and civic culture, the state of science and the prospects for its development, the scope of technological thought and the efficiency with which it is applied in practice, knowledge about society and ability to use it, artistic creativity and its popularization. That is why we have attached such great weight to the problems of science over the entire 35-year period of People's Poland. That is why we have attached such great weight to the educational and cultural issues and to the complete development of science, education and culture. A merger between socialist values of socialism and the scientific-technological revolution, the building and strengthening of the alliance between the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia constitute a firm principle of our party and our state policies. In this we see one of the mightiest catalysts of progress.

Your university, named after the famous Polish scientist, has become an eloquent symbol of what has been achieved in the field of scientific development in our fatherland. It is precisely from here that the Polish National Liberation Committee declared that one of its most pressing tasks would be the reconstruction of the education system and the provision of free education on all levels on the liberated territories. It is from here that the committee declared that the Polish intelligentsia, decimated by the Germans, and especially scientists and artists, would be provided with special care and attention and that rebuilding of schools would be undertaken immediately.

When the 22 million Poles who managed to survive the war began to rebuild their fatherland upon ruins and ashes--the devasted national economy, industrial enterprises, hospitals, schools--we had at our disposal a mere 100,000 specialists with higher education. There were 3 million illiterates in the country. A small group of only 200 professors began their work in the higher educational establishments which were being opened anew. From among more than 600 prewar research laboratories and institutes, only three escaped destruction or devastation.

The Polish people had done everything to save their spiritual values as early as during the night of the occupation. We express deep homage for the professors and teachers of the clandestine teaching, who, under the conditions of the Nazi terror, in 6 years of servitude educated thousands of pupils and students. We express the highest respect for all people, often nameless heroes, who risked their lives to protect the nation's cultural and scientific values. They guarded its Polishness, they maintained native customs and language. They looked to the future and dreamed of a strong and modern Poland, rich in material and spiritual values. We will fulfill these dreams. We will consistently implement the declaration of the manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Inaugurating the new academic year, we can today look proudly at the impressive achievements of higher education. A million graduates have received higher education; in a hundred universities throughout the country half a million students are working to acquire knowledge. We allot from the state budget Z40 billion a year for teaching and research purposes. In this is expressed our joint concern for the best-conceived interests of the country, for the future of the young generation.

Esteemed professors, tutors and teachers: The Polish nation surrounds you, your noble and responsible work, with deserved respect.

It takes pride in the traditions and achievements of Polish science. Our land has produced many outstanding academics: We recall Stanislaw of Sklarbimierz, Pavel Wlodkowic, the work of Modrzewski or Staszic; the discoveries of twice winner of the Nobel prize Marie Sklodowska-Curie, whose name is borne by your university. All those academics and thinkers of various ages built the edifice of Polish learning and faithfully served the nation. The contemporary generation of scientists is making a great contribution to the development of People's Poland. In the unnumerable branches of knowledge and applied sciences, the research achievements of predecessors have been considerably augmented and a position which counts, sometimes a quite outstanding position, has been achieved in world science.

The field of research is constantly widening, as is the effect of its results on various areas of life. Universities, the Polish Academy of Sciences and ministerial scientific research institutes are today a unified, though differentiated, organizational system of Polish science, and have at their disposal a considerable potential in staff and materials. Their constantly growing achievement and at the same time the ever better satisfying of society's needs by science are a good omen for the future. We spoke of this at the 12th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee last year.

The high standing of your work, the impressive achievements of Polish academics, deserves congratulations and the warmest thanks. The honorable place of people of learning in our society is for us the cause of just satisfaction. There emerges from it also the special obligations to serve the nation with all its strength, to meet the tasks set by the present day. We in Poland have done much in the life-time of one generation, but there is still more in front of us to be done. Progress always creates new problems to be solved, and the needs of society, both material and spiritual, grow more quickly than the possibilities of satisfying them.

We are all aware that in spite of the difficult internal and external conditions today, we must continue on the planned road, to guarantee the further all-round development of our nation. We concentrate the attention and effort of our party and the whole of society on this matter. At the Eighth PZPR Congress we want to work out a program which will permit, in the eighties, a continuation of the work of building a strong and modern Poland. In the discussion on the program, we count on the universal participation of academics from the entire Polish intelligentsia.

In the past decade, we have invested enormous funds in the national economy. We have put in great efforts. We have increased almost two-fold the production potential of industry, guaranteeing work to several million young Poles entering production age. The average wage has risen almost two-fold in the socialized economy. Social rights have been extended in a fundamental way. Housing construction has expanded on a scale unheard of up to now. Everyone who objectively assesses the reality must admit that in these years working conditions have undergone a decided improvement, as has the life of our society. [applause]

It was a necessary effort, if we are to think of the nation's future in patriotic terms. Thanks to the effort made in the seventies we are able to speed up housing construction, solve complicated tasks of development of agriculture and production of food and other important problems. Our main reserves are to be found in a better organization of the economy, of social life, in a higher quality of labor. The quality of planning and management, the level of qualifications of every person who works, his responsibility for the section entrusted to him determine in a decisive way the production results and the results of any and all work. Our economy's material base provides an ever wider field for initiative and improvements, for inventive and rationalizing ideas.

Stimulation of the process of modernization of the country is the calling of scientists and those who create technology.

We count on you and on your knowledge and patriotic involvement. [applause] People's Poland insured the best possible conditions for development for its own intelligentsia. The people's intellectual potential has been multiplied many times over by us. The number of people with secondary and higher education grows steadily. This is because the country's needs demand it and because these are world-wide tendencies.

The amount of highly qualified work is growing. At the same time, intelligentsia's professional and moral responsibility is growing too. Therefore, the task of making greater demands upon itself faces the entire Polish intelligentsia. It is the task of a steady improvement in the quality of work in every field, at every higher educational establishment and production enterprise, in agriculture, health services, schools and cultural and educational centers, in the state and economic administration bodies.

Our country's economic development is inseparably linked with social development. The intelligentsia has an ever greater role to fulfill in the process of development of the people's consciousness. This is because of its education, of the nature of its work which, to a large extent, depends on organizing and supervising teams of people. The intelligentsia has a considerable influence on the shaping of the personality of Poles, their attitudes, convictions and real-life examples, their patriotic involvement. In this field the intelligentsia is the main ally of the working class, the mainstay of our party. This is because no one can take the place of the intelligentsia in this task. No one can relieve it of this moral obligation. In order to fulfill it, in order to serve the people well, one has to have an intimate knowledge of the problems of the toilers, one has to understand their vital interests and needs, one has to be guided by the lofty ideals of socialism. [applause]

Social sciences and humanities have a special place in forming the collective consciousness and political culture of Poles. However, we require the whole intelligentsia to think in the categories of the state and the people. We expect from them an ever greater professional and social activeness, we expect them to take a creative attitude to the phenomena and processes taking place.

Our party will continue to make its ties with the intelligentsia closer. It will continue to release its activeness and intiative. It will rally it round the program of political, economic and cultural development of socialist Poland. The party will make fuller use of the intelligentsia's knowledge and qualifications, its intellectual and moral qualities in the service of the people.

Dear young friends--I speak now to students all over the country--you are a part of the young generation of Poles. Hundreds of thousands of your contemporaries--young workers and farmers--are working solidly for Poland and for themselves. You still have a few years of study ahead of you. You still have the difficulties of acquiring knowledge ahead of you. Use the time of your studies as best you can before you start repaying the debt to society and your parents by your work.

Always remember that you owe it to the working class and all toilers that you are allowed to study. It is thanks to their toil, to the means created by them that the doors of our higher educational establishments stand wide open for you, the young people. You owe profound respect to those who work. The public has a lively interest in your affairs. It expects from you good results in study and responsibility for the fate of the fatherland. Study everything that will develop your talent and deepen your skills, that will enrich your personality and will serve you well in your lives. Acquire knowledge about our people's tribulations and aspirations--it is an important element of your education. It is by having an in-depth understanding of the fatherland's problems that you will manage to serve it well.

In preparing to fulfill the role of managers of our country in the future, try to drink from the wisdom of your parents and educators, from the experiences of older generations. You acquire knowledge under the guidance of splendid scientists--it is a great chance for you. Do all you can to make the best use of it. [applause]

You are united in the Socialist Union of Polish Students. We are pleased that your organization fulfills ever better the duties of being the cohost of higher educational establishments and the representative of the student ranks. We are pleased that it has become a tried and valued partner of the party and academic authorities. You have deserved this position by your work, by your scientific and cultural activeness, by embarking on socially useful actions. Therefore let each and every one of you, every single student familiarize himself or herself as best he can with the essence of civic self-government and democracy. Be good colleagues to each other. Be open to human problems. Help each other. Show sympathy and concern for your youngest friends who today are taking the academic oath.

In recent years, taking the postulates of your organization into account, we have introduced a new grants system. Student families benefited from greater protection. There has been an improvement in the health protection of students. The number of places in new halls of residence and canteens has increased. I wish to assure you that you will continue, as before, to benefit from the concern of our party and state for the level of your knowledge, for the conditions in which you study and for your start in life. [applause]

Respected audience: On this festive day, accept the best wishes of the party and state authorities and of the whole of the public. Dear comrades and friends, I wish you and all university lecturers, all those employed by higher educational establishments in our country all the best, new scientific successes, good health and happiness in your personal life.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you the best possible results in your scientific and educational work. I address cordial greetings to all Polish students. Young friends: Let this year bring you closer to the fulfillment of your dreams and ambitions. I hope that you will be happy. Let your ardor and your work bear the fruit we desire for you and for Poland. [applause]

GIEREK TOURS SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCE OF RZESZOW

LD290113 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, leader of the Polish United Workers Party, and Mrs Gierek have toured the southeastern province of Rzeszow, visiting the sugar factory now under construction which, with an output of 61,000 tons, will be the largest in Poland. It will come on steam next months. A tour also included other factories and farms in the province.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES SUBVERSION, CRIME

AU281506 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[PAP report: "Before the 35th Anniversary of the Citizen Militia and the Security Service--meeting in the Ministry of Internal Affairs"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Summary] IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMING 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITIZENS MILITIA AND THE SECURITY SERVICE DIVISION GEN STANISLAW KOWALCZYK, PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER AND MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, HAD A MEETING WITH JOURNALISTS DEALING WITH SOCIAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS IN WARSAW ON 26 SETPEMBER.

In the first years of People's Poland militia and security functionaries insured law and order, fought underground reactionaries and guarded internal security. In 1944-47 alone over 2,700 of them lost their lives in battles against Ukrainian and domestic subversive bands.

"TODAY EFFORTS TO INSURE THE COUNTRY'S INTERNAL SECURITY IS AN IMPORTANT SECTOR OF THE ORGANS OF THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, WHICH ACCOMPLISH THEIR TASKS IN DIFFICULT AND RESPONSIBLE DAILY ACTIVITIES, COUNTERING THE ATTEMPTS BY THE SPECIAL SERVICES OF SOME COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE ACTIONS AGAINST SOCIALIST POLAND AND THE INTERESTS OF CITIZENS AND THE STATE."

The struggle against economic crimes--mostly appropriation of social property--also is an important part of those organs' work. The high skills of the criminal service functionaries and modern techniques are instrumental in reducing the incidence of common crimes and in increasing the rate of their discovery. "A FURTHER REDUCTION IN COMMON CRIMES HAS BEEN NOTED THIS YEAR. IT IS WORTH ADDING THAT THE INCIDENCE OF THE DISCOVERY OF COMMON CRIMES AMOUNTED TO OVER 89 PERCENT IN THE FIRST 8 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR."

Alcohol is one of the basic reasons for crimes. The data for the first 6 months of this year show that about 75 percent of persons suspected of murder and manslaughter and over 80 percent of those accused of brawls and rape were drunk. Despite the growth of motor traffic, we have been able to check the increase in the number of road accidents, which is mainly due to the good work of road traffic militiamen. Many accidents are due to alcohol. For example, the militia arrests each year about 150,000 drivers who are under the influence of alcohol.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH SRV--A Polish-Vietnamese consular convention has been signed in Hanoi. It is the first of its kind in the history of relations between the two countries. The convention provides, among other things, for regulation of legal relations and regulating the establishment and the work of consulates. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH LUXEMBOURG--A group of twelve industrialists from Luxembourg visited our country at the invitation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. They held numerous talks with representatives of Polish foreign trade enterprises, amalgamations and industrial combines, and paid visits to some ministries and the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. An agreement has been signed on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, the Polish-Luxembourg-Belgian Chamber of Trade, and the Chamber of Trade of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY ITALIAN PUBLICIST VALORI

AU011114 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Italian publicist Giancarlo Elia Valori, in Bucharest 31 August 1979]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Prof Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute for International Relations, 31 August to whom he granted an interview.

Question: Mr President, on 23 August Romania celebrated the 35th anniversary of its liberation. What is the road like your country has travelled in these three and a half decades?

Answer: The 35th anniversary of the victory of our country's social, national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation has enabled us to review the great revolutionary transformations that have occurred in Romania throughout these years. From a backward agrarian country with a poorly developed industry, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian state in full development. This has brought about radical changes in the social structure and in the continuous improvement of the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

To illustrate these transformations, I will mention the fact that compared to 1938 Romanian industry will product 47 times more this year and the national income is 14 times higher. Among the branches that have experienced a forceful development over these years I would like to mention the machine-building industry which produces 180 times more. At the same time, agricultural production is almost three times higher than that it was in 1938.

All this forcefully demonstrates the rapid increase in the forces of production which has created conditions for improving the living standard and generally the level of civilization, it has created conditions for the development of education, science and culture--decisive factors of socioeconomic progress.

I cannot help mentioning the improvement of social relations, of socialist democracy and the achievement of a new framework both in basic economic, social and administrative units and in centrals whereby the working people are directly participating in society's leadership and in adopting decisions both as regards our domestic and international policy. All this is given concrete shape by the notion of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania which presupposes a smooth and balanced progress in all branches of activity and in the entire economic and social activity.

Question: Given the increased interest shown also in Italy in a planned economic policy, could you please tell us what the main characteristics of the current plan are?

Answer: The provisions of the current 5-year plan which is being fulfilled successfully and which is even being overfulfilled successfully and which is even being overfulfilled in the field of industrial production, are based on the need to develop the forces of production at a high rate so as to eliminate the gaps that separate Romania from the economically advanced countries, to create a powerful material-technical basis required for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the transition to communism.

We have placed special stress on the territorial distribution of the forces of production, proceeding from the need of all our country's counties to insure the minimum level of agricultural and industrial production that will permit a general increase in the level of development and civilization of all our country's counties and areas.

We have placed special stress on improving the people's material and cultural living standard, an objective that is successfully being implemented, so as to insure by 1980 an increase in real incomes of more than 30 percent compared with the approximate 20 percent initially envisaged.

I could also mention the very important fact that the basis of the overall development throughout the current 5-year plan is our intensive concern with the progress of science, achieving qualitative transformations in all fields, proceeding from the consideration that only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science can one attain rapid progress in society.

I must mention that the next 5-year plan, which will be discussed at the 12th party congress, scheduled to take place this fall, will continue to pay attention to developing the national economy at a high level, to industrialization, developing the forces of production in all areas by placing greater stress on science, a new quality in all sectors of activity, and on improving leadership and expanding socialist democracy.

Question: Taking into consideration the 35 years since the liberation, what development guidelines does Romania offer, Mr President, to those countries that have formally won independence but which actually still depend more of less on foreign factors?

Answer: The achievements recorded by Romania in the 35 years since liberation forcefully demonstrate that only if people become masters of their destiny, of their national riches and only if they have won complete independence can they insure their country's rapid progress and an improved well-being and level of civilization.

Proceeding from all this, the states that have shaken off imperialist and colonialist domination and have won national independence can eliminate their backwardness by placing great stress primarily on using their own resources and national riches, both material and human resources, so as to achieve their socioeconomic progress. In the present-day world, which is divided into rich and poor countries, the elimination of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order first and foremost require serious concern with development on the part of the lagging countries.

I must also stress that an important role is played by international cooperation. In this respect, Romania has developed and is developing broad economic and political relations with all world states, regardless of social system, by placing special stress on relations with the socialist countries and expanding cooperation and strengthening solidarity with the developing countries so as to achieve a new economic world order.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the problem of development is linked to that of disarmament? What is Romania doing in practice to resolve this problem?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the huge military expenditure causes difficulties for all states since they purloin part of the resources which could otherwise be used for socioeconomic development purposes, for improving the peoples' well-being.

Therefore, Romania firmly advocates the cessation of the arms race, the gradual reduction of military expenditure under appropriate international supervision so that a greater part of the national income can be used for each country's development and so that part of the funds thus saved can be allocated to the less developed countries. In this respect, Romania has adopted a number of tangible measures; thus we have increased children's allowances this year at the expense of a reduction of military expenditure. However, we believe that this problem cannot be solved unilaterally and that efforts must be intensified--and we are acting in this direction --so as to achieve tangible disarmament measures at an international level. Only in this manner can one create a world without arms, a world in which people are sheltered against any aggression and are able to focus their attention in the direction of socioeconomic development and use the excellent achievments of science to the benefit of man's well-being and happiness.

Question: Which are, generally speaking, the principles on which Romania bases its relations with other countries?

Answer: Romania proceeds from the need to develop relations with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. As I have already stated, we place special stress on relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, but we are also expanding relations with the developed countries, but we are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries. We place all these relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. We firmly speak out against the use or threat of force, for resolving all disputes by negotiations and by negotiations alone. We proceed from each people's need to enjoy complete independence, to resolve its development problems independently and in keeping with its country's conditions and in keeping with its will.

We are constantly acting to promote a democratic policy to promote the active participation in international life of all states, irrespective of size or social system. We believe that it is necessary for us to do all we can to insure a policy of detente, peace, cooperation and national independence.

Question: Mr President, I would particularly like to ask you to tell us what your opinion is on the state of Romanian-Italian relations.

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction that positive relations exist between Romania and Italy. First I would like to mention the constant development of our economic exchange, which has increased year by year thus being two and a half times greater in 1978 than in 1970. We have also carried out certain cooperation ventures in the production process with positive results. Therefore, I believe that prospects exist for Romanian-Italian economic cooperation, including bilateral production sharing and cooperation in third markets, to develop at a higher rate in the future. We will do all we can in this respect. Scientific, cultural relations have also developed and exchanges of delegations have increased, including delegations of working people and citizens of the two countries.

At the same time, Romania and Italy are actively cooperating with positive results at an international level within international organizations with a view to achieving European security proceeding from the principles which both countries are actively promoting--equality and respect for independence. I believe that Romania and Italy will continue to actively cooperate as as to achieve European security, disarmament, a new economic order and a better and more just world which is in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and the general cause of peace and cooperation.

ANDREI ADDRESSES MEETING OF GROUP OF 77 IN NEW YORK

AU011342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at the New York meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77--date not given]

[Text] United Nations--AGERPRES special envoy reports: The third meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77, whose agenda features a number of important issues, was addressed by Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who presented President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of the requirements, elements and means of establishing a new world economic order, as well as Romania's stand and suggestions on the points of the agenda.

The speaker stated that Romania, a socialist developing country, is resolutely endeavoring to develop its many-sided cooperation with the developing and nonalined countries, and is actively participating in the various activities of the Group of 77. This is one of the essential aspects of Romania's foreign policy, and of President Nicolae Ceausescu's intensive work aimed at developing active cooperation among all the states, so as to promote each nation's socioeconomic progress, the free assertion of each state and people, and international detente and peace.

In view of the absence of real progress toward the establishment of a new world economic order, and in view of the unsatisfactory results of the fifth UNCTAD meeting, at which the developed countries showed lack of understanding for the developing countries, efforts must be intensified to thoroughly prepare the special UN General Assembly meeting of 1980, so that it can mark a decisive point for the adoption of concrete and specific measures to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. In this respect, Romania believes that the current UN General Assembly should provide an appropriate organizational framework--permitting participation by all the states--to insure uniform preparations for the special meeting, and to finalize the draft documents with which that meeting will deal.

The speaker added that, in view of the fact that the developing countries must remain the initiators of measures to be adopted by the special meeting, and inspired by the desire to make a useful contribution to this collective effort, Romania plans to participate actively, together with the other members of the Group of 77, to working out proposals on the organization of the 1980 meeting, and to closely cooperate with those countries on formulating concrete measures to be forwarded to the special meeting.

The Romanian Government believes that the special meeting must debate all the major aspects of the international economic life and must identify ways of settling the great difficulties afflicting the world's economy. In this spirit, we place particular emphasis on the idea of global negotiations which should permit the participants to tackle together the closely connected key problems raised by development and increased international economic cooperation, especially the problems of raw materials and energy, development of commerce, science and technology, and monetary and financial issues. The speaker said that in our country's opinion, special attention should be devoted to establishing an equitable ration between the prices of oil, other energy resources and raw materials, and the prices of foodstuffs and manufactured products, thus supplying all the countries with the materials and products necessary for their economic development, by securing stable conditions and fair prices for both producers and consumers.

Stressing the special importance of cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries, the Romanian foreign minister reiterated the proposal to organize a meeting of the Group of 77 at a higher political level before the special UN General Assembly meeting so as to establish joint guidelines for the meeting.

In concluding, the Romanian foreign ministers said: Since the developing countries themselves should carry out more efficient work towards a new world economic order, we should consider establishing certain permanent structures within the Group of 77, whose task would be to support the developing countries at negotiations with developed states, and to coordinate the activities of the Group of 77 within the various international organizations. The specific methods employed in dealing with this question must insure participation by all the group members in the joint efforts that will be undertaken, and must contribute to increasingly democratizing the activities of the Group of 77.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ADDRESSES UNGA SESSION 28 SEPTEMBER

AU011355 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Report on address by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's at 34th UNGA session on 28 September: "Romania--An Active Contribution to the Just and Lasting Solution of Mankind's Problems"]

[Text] Romania is participating in the current session with the determination to contribute, together with the other states, to discussing the problems concerning mankind and to agreeing on just and lasting solutions in the interest of strengthening peace, detente, understanding and international cooperation, stated Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of the Romanian delegation, in his speech to the 34th UN General Assembly Session.

After stressing that the Romanian people have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the revolution of their social, national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation, the speaker said: In its international activity, Romania constantly focuses on developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries. Romania also develops cooperation at various levels with the developing and nonalined countries and expands relations with all world states, irrespective of their social system; it participates actively in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of values.

A decisive role in formulating and promoting the country's foreign policy and in developing extensive and dynamic international relations is played by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is carrying out a persevering activity in the service of peace, freedom, independence, security and cooperation among peoples.

Socialist Romania's international relations are part and parcel of the world process of the nations' free and independent assertion in the world arena, as a contribution to promoting the trend toward detente, understanding and equal cooperation among all world states.

Stressing that in dealing with the complex problems of international life Romania proceeds from contemporary realities. Andrei pointed out that a basic primary requirement of international life is guaranteeing each country's independence and sovereignty and each people's sacred right to freely and independently decide its destiny, protected any interference, constraints and aggression. International reality, the speaker continued, demonstrates that any violation of the national sovereignty and independence causes great harm not only to the respective peoples, but also to the interests and aspirations of peace, trust and the security of all nations.

The strict respect of the international law and of the sovereign right of each people to be the only master in its country is indispensible today for establishing a real atmosphere of international detente and for establishing relations of trust and fruitful and peaceful cooperation among all states.

Of decisive importance is the complete eradication of the policy of the use and threat of force, the elimination of any interference and pressure and the complete renunciation of the use of military means in interstate relations. The pressing topicality of this target of vital importance for mankind's peaceful future has been clearly stressed recently by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu: "Taking into consideration that many complex problems still exist in the world, that the long imperialist and colonialist domination has generated numerous differences and disputes and left them unresolved, we firmly advocate the solution of any problems between states only by negotiations between the sides concerned, and the complete renunciation of the use of military force or of the threat of force."

Stressing that the use of force has never resolved interstate disputes, the speaker said: The use of force is actually the most brutal violation of the basic principles of international law. It is a defiance of the UN Charter and mankind's consciousness and must therefore be eradicated completely and thoroughly from interstate relations. We believe that nothing can justify the use or threat of force, no matter in what form, and the more so armed interference in the internal affairs of other states. Force and armed aggression constitutes a serious anachronism of our days which must be completely eliminated from international life if we really want to build a world of justice and equity on our planet.

Reality is such, the Romanian minister stated in his speech, that a spark can generate a huge new blaze which may engulf the world in a new world disaster. That is why all people, all mankind are vitally interested in completely abolishing military means in resolving differences, in using exclusively political and peaceful negotiations in any unresolved disputes and problems between states. Life has demonstrated that there are no problems, no matter how complex they may be, that cannot be resolved if reason and a sense of responsibility toward the peoples' peace and security and toward the general cause of mankind's progress, of international peace and detente is used.

Romania has proposed the inclusion in the agenda of a point regarding "the settlement of interstate differences by peaceful means" proceeding from the need to focus our attention on mobilizing the efforts of governments and public opinion and of all people towards these vital problems for peace throughout the world. We are convinced that the thorough discussion of that point will stress and point out the possibilities that exist within the United Nations and its Charter to take more forceful and efficient action aimed at preventing and resolving interstate disputes and conflicts on a just and lasting bases. In this respect, we believe that it would be of great importance for the General Assembly to formulate a statement on the peaceful solution of differences as a first step toward concluding a treaty in this field.

As I have also stated on other occasions in this world forum, Romania believes that the creation of a permanent UN commission of good will and conciliation is still topical.

Stressing then the fact that Romania, as a European country, certainly gives priority to strengthening security, peace and cooperation among states in Europe, the speaker stressed: We believe that the immediate transition to carrying out a sustained activity aimed at thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting which is designed to dynamize the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and give an impetus to the process opened by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is of great importance.

For this purpose, Romania is determined to continue broad and thorough consultations with all states participating in the conference. [paragraph continues]

We also believe that the organization of a multilateral consultative meeting with the participation of all signatories of the final document to exchange extensive information and views on the problems of the Madrid meeting would substantially contribute to the proper preparation of that meeting and to a better understanding of the positions and concerns of the participating countries, it would contribute to defining and selecting priority problems on time and to dealing with them constructively.

Of particular importance for the success of the Madrid meeting would be, as a number of consultations, that have taken place up to now also show, if it was held at foreign-minister level.

Stressing then the vital need for mankind to proceed to disarmament, the speaker said: A present target of maximal and pressing importance is to combine the efforts of all states to insure the cessation of the arms race and the immediate adoption and implementation of effective measures for disarmament primarily nuclear disarmament.

After mentioning the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States as a positive step opening up the road to disarmament measures with the participation of all states, the speaker said: The balance and guarantee for equal security for all states must be achieved not by increasing arms, but by reducing them.

Romania believes that a priority measure, in the promotion of which the United Nations must act more energetically, is the freezing and reduction of military expenditure--by 10-15 percent as a first step--so that the funds thus made available can be used both for each country's progress and for supporting the developing countries. In this respect, Romania will present appropriate proposals to the current UN session. At the same time, Romania is for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the elimination of military bases on the territories of other states, for the reduction of the military activity of blocs and for their dismantling. Paying special attention to promoting mutual good-neighborly relations of cooperation at a regional level among countries, Romania will present a draft resolution to the General Assembly session on developing relations of good neighborliness between states.

Mankind can no longer be indifferent to the situation when two thirds of the population of the globe lives in underdeveloped conditions as a result of the long colonial exploitation and of perpetuating inequitable relations which allow a few rich people to accumulate greater and greater riches while poor people become increasingly poorer, Andrei continued. It is inadmissible to perpetuate a situation in which, along with the tremendous explosion of universal scientific knowledge and with the forceful trend of the scientific-technical revolution, which makes for new means of improving nature, the environment and life on our planet available to man, hundreds and hundreds of millions of people die from starvation, are undernourished and become the victims of disease and squalor and are struggling in ignorance far from all the achievements of modern civilization. Such a state of affairs defies the most basic ideals of justice, equity and humanity and can only constitute a serious factor of tension and a generator of deep contradictions and an obstacle in the road to the progress of all mankind. Romania believes that a special role is incumbent upon the UN General Assembly special session of 1980 which is called upon to mark a decisive moment in adopting tangible measures aimed at eliminating underdevelopment.

After stressing that what is essential in eliminating underdevelopment is the intensification of personal efforts on the part of the developing countries and that a particular role devolves on international actions, the speaker stated that in order to facilitate the general access of all countries to the achievements of advanced science and technology, the current session is called upon to adopt appropriate measures aimed at implementing the decisions of the recent UN conference on Science and Technology to the benefit of development.

Within the context of settling international economic problems, Andrei continued, attention must be paid above all to achieving an understanding, with the participation of all developing countries, of the oil-producing countries and the industrialized ones, to establish balanced ratios between the prices of oil and other energy sources, raw materials and agricultural and manufactured products.

As a socialist developing country, Romania is determined to make every necessary effort in the direction of establishing a new world economic order, together with the other member countries of the Group of 77 and with all world states.

Stressing then that there are still states of tension and conflict on the globe, the speaker said: Romania favors the solution of the Cypriot problem by political means on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus and on the basis of insuring the peaceful coexistence of the Cypriot communities.

The current situation in the Middle East requires intensified efforts in the direction of achieving a comprehensive political solution of the conflict and of establishing a just and lasting peace that will bring about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the Palestinian people's self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area. The recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, is the basic problem on which depends the lasting and just solution of that conflict.

Romania supports the initiatives and constructive proposals of the DPRK for Korea's peaceful, independent and democratic reunification, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the peninsula, a fact that is in the interest of the Korean nation, of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Romania is actively in solidarity with and grants its entire support--political, diplomatic, moral and material--to the just struggle waged by the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe for national independence and advocates and firmly struggles for completely eliminating the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and condemns the aggressive acts of the racist regimes against the front line states.

We believe, Andrei continued, that concerns with social-humanitarian matters at an international level must be in keeping with the essential requirements for insuring political, economic and social rights which are decisive for the forceful assertion of the human personality. In that spirit, we believe that of primary importance are man's right to peace, security, work, education, medical care and his right to participate in leading society's affairs and to be able to fully develop his creative capabilities. We are for the proclamation of an international year of youth, which, through the events that will take place on that occasion, would be able to make a significant contribution to intensified efforts, at a national and international level, aimed at better educational conditions and at better work and living conditions for the young generation.

The solution of the complex problems confronting mankind today, the Romanian minister stressed in conclusion, requires the democratization of international relations, the creation of conditions for the fully equal participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system, in international life. The United Nations, he said, is the only and most appropriate place and framework for the thorough discussion lasting and solution of all problems confronting mankind, with the participation of all states, irrespective of size and social system, on an equal footing. That requires an enhanced role of the United Nations and the improvement and democratization of its activity. [paragraph continues]

That is precisely what Romania aims at in its activity within the special committee for the UN Charter and for increasing the organization's role and in its contributions to identifying ways and means to raise the United Nations to the level of the tasks devolving upon it in the contemporary world.

The Romanian delegation is prepared to make its contribution, together with all the other delegations, to seeking just and equitable solutions to the problems that are on the United Nations agenda.

ANDREI HOLDS MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN SESSION

AU291453 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 29/9/1979--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, had an interview with Salim Ahmad Salim (Tanzania), president of the current General Assembly session.

They exchanged views on the development of the Romanian-Tanzanian relations and examined international questions included in the current session's agenda. Salim Ahmad Salim greatly appreciated the proposals advanced by Romania to the UN session for the promotion of detente, peace, disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Andrei A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, with whom he exchanged views on the development of the Romanian-Soviet bilateral relations and on problems of the present-day international life included in the UN session's agenda.

The Romanian foreign minister also met the foreign ministers of Ireland--Michael O'Kennedy; The Netherlands--C.A. van der Klaauw; Sierra Leone--Abdulai O. Conteh; Sri Lanka--A.C.S. Hameed; and Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand--F.H. Corner.

They examined questions related to the further development of Romania's relations with the respective countries, as well as aspects of international life that focus the attention of the current General Assembly session.

Further Meetings Held

AU291942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1535 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 29/9/1979--Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, had interviews with the foreign minister of Algeria--Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahia; Lebanon--Fu'ad Butrus; Libyan Jamahiriyah--'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki; Portugal--Joao Carlos de Freitas Cruz; Turkey--Gunduz Ockun; Guyana--Rashleigh Esmond Jackson; and Tunisia--Mohamed Fitouri.

During the talks held on these occasions problems were approached regarding the further development of Romania's bilateral relations with the respective countries as well as some international issues in the focus of the current General Assembly session.

GDR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 1 OCTOBER

AU012013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--Dr. Gerhard Weiss, deputy-chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the German party in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest.

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE HUA GUOFENG ON PRC ANNIVERSARY

AU011422 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Message of congratulations from President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee abd premier of the PRC State Council, on the PRC's 30th anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, premier of the PRC State Council.

The 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC affords us the pleasant opportunity of conveying to you, and through you to the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the PRC State Council and the fraternal Chinese people cordial greetings and warm congratulations on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

Coming as a result of the long revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation waged by the Chinese people led by their glorious Communist Party, the PRC's proclamation opened up a new era in the millenary history of China, the era of the socialist revolution and construction. At the same time, it marked an international event of great importance, which shifted the international balance of force considerably in favor of socialism and peace, and of the assertion of the peoples' will to develop freely and independently and to be masters of their own fate.

During these years, the diligent and talented Chinese people, led by the communist party, made enthusiastic and persevering efforts and reaped remarkable successes in the socioeconomic development of their fatherland and in building socialism. Currently, inspired by the targets and decisions of the CCS led by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the Chinese working people are carrying out intensive, constructive activities to accelerate the all-round progress of the country and to raise the people's material and intellectual living standard. We also appreciate the PRC's important role in international life, in the struggle for progress and peace, and in developing a cooperation based on full equality and equity among all the nations in the world.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are continuously developing in all areas. Raised to a higher level by the understandings concluded on the occasion of summit meetings in Beijing and Bucharest, the Romanian-Chinese cooperation is making an important contribution to the socialist construction in both countries, to the struggle of the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, democratic and progressive forces, and is in keeping with both the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, and with the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

On the occasion of your great national anniversary, we want to express the Romanian people's sincere pleasure in the achievements of the fraternal Chinese people, and to convey to you, to the Chinese communists and all working people wishes for new and every greater successes in building socialism, in raising the Chinese people's well-being and happiness, and in implementing the program on the PRC's all-round development.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MEETING WITH BULGARIAN, YUGOSLAV DELEGATIONS HELD

AU291856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1979--A working meeting took place at Drobeta-Turnu Severin on September 28 and 29, 1979, between Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Questions of mutual interest were analyzed with regard to the building of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex and the "Iron Gates 2" hydropower and navigation system.

The talks proceeded according to the indications given by the party and state leaders of the three countries--Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov and Josip Broz Tito.

Agreement was reached on most of the questions debated and measures as well as a specific programme were established for continuing the works in view of solving all problems so that the tripartite draft documents should be finalized by the end of this year.

Visits were paid to hydropower and industrial units on the Romanian and Yugoslav bank of the Danube, in the Iron Gates area.

The meeting and talks passed in a working atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, being an opportunity to reiterate the determination of the three countries to further develop their collaboration for turning the hydropower potential of the Danube to best account.

The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Cioara, minister of electric power of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Milojko Veljovic, president of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and by other officials.

The delegations also included advisers and experts.

BRIEFS

INDIAN DELEGATION IN BUCHAREST--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/9/1979--A delegation of the Indian Association for the United Nations paid a visit of exchange of experience to Romania over September 26-29. The Indian delegation, led by S.D. Pandey, secretary-general of the Indian association, member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation United Nations Associations, had working meetings at the Romanian association for the United Nations, at the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and at international bodies headquartered in Bucharest. The talks held on these occasions passed in a friendly atmosphere, noted being the identity of views on the main problems regarding the preparation of the General Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations to be held in Barcelona in October. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU]

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC SPEAKS AT UNGA PLENARY SESSION

LD290710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] United Nations--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, made the following speech at today's plenary session of the General Assembly within the framework of the general discussion:

Mister President, I would like to begin by paying tribute to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and to Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, with whose deaths the world is poorer in two great statesmen and fighters for the nonalinement, independence and equality of peoples. They made an exceptional contribution to the realization of the ideals of the United Nations and of nonalinement.

Mister President, it is a great pleasure for me to be able to congratulate you cordially on being elected president of this assembly. All of us who know you assess your wisdom, wise judgement and devotion to the principles of the UN Charter. This makes us more sure in our conviction that your contribution to the success of our joint work will be significant. Our satisfaction is all the greater because you represent nonalined Tanzania, with which my country has very friendly relations and shares the same values and aims.

I would also like to take advantage of this opportunity to pay tribute to his excellency Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, the president of the last General Assembly, a representative from friendly Colombia, for his devoted execution of this responsible duty.

Permit me also to pay due credit to Secretary General His Excellency Kurt Waldheim for his untiring work in promoting the aims of our organization and strengthening its role in world affairs. Many positive achievements which we have realized in previous years will remain linked to his name, which honors all of us who have the privilege of working with him.

Mister President, this assembly has very important tasks before it. Once again we will have the opportunity to show our readiness to work on promoting mutual respect and better understanding between us, which creates the necessary precondition for the success of our efforts at this session.

Permit me to stress, as have numerous speakers before me, that I see special significance in this year's session of the General Assembly. This session gives us the opportunity to speak not only about developments in the course of 1 year but also to carry out a review of our achievements and our shortcomings in the past decade.

In the period between 2 decades, the picture of our world is shaded with different colors.

But we can say that our organization has honorably dealt with the many challenges with which it has been confronted in the meantime. It has become almost universal. This is reflected not only in the constant growth of the number of members, but also in the fact that it reflects more faithfully the world in which we live.

I think we can say openly that the credit for this belongs, above all, to the nonalined movement, which sees its own life interest in the need for the United Nations to be respected more, for its role to be strengthened and for its work to be more efficient.

Thanks to this, significant results have been achieved in the past decade. Many questions of crucial importance to the world community have been opened up. All this demonstrates that the world is changing.

The aspirations of peoples for freedom and independence, for equality and for active participation in world affairs have grown enormously. What is even more important, they have not only remained desires, but have led to the increased readiness of peoples and countries to fight actively for their realization and to take their own fate of the world in which we live into their own hands.

Not a single people reconciles itself to domination. The liberation struggle against all forms of dependence and enslavement is strengthening throughout the world. This is witnessed by the successes of the peoples of Palestine, of southern Africa, Nicaragua, Iran, Panama and others in the struggle for independence, national identity and sovereignty.

This universal process of the emancipation of peoples and of the overthrow of privileged relations is most clearly expressed and most strongly supported by strengthening of the policy and movement of the nonalined countries.

However, the hopes and expectations of humanity have not been completely fulfilled. We still find ourselves in the difficult battle with the proponents of acquired privileges, various forms of interference and domination. The world is still torn with many contradictions and burdened with many dangers.

Bloc division is tending to become a general and lasting situation in world relations. The arms race takes on the character of uncontrolled madness.

A deep abyss divides those who enjoy the advantages of the greatest achievements of industrial and technological development, the wealth of whom is increasing annually, from those for whom poverty, illness and hunger are becoming a permanent state of existence.

Old and new forms of imperialism, colonialism and other forms of foreign domination and hegemony are also continuing to be maintained persistently.

The policy of spheres of interest, the rivalry of the great powers and various forms of interference and the use of force in international relations threaten the independence of many peoples.

Burning world crises, which bring with them danger to world peace, are not being resolved.

The consequences of this are evident. The fragile peace and stability of the world rest on the equilibrium of power and fear, detente continues to stagnate, the dialog between the north and south on the new international economic order has not gotten beyond the phase of confrontation and the conflicts between East and West are spreading to areas of the nonalined world.

The heritage of the difficult past is a dangerous encumbrance to our present. The gulf between ideals and reality is often disappointingly great. We are at a watershed between 2 decades. Rarely in history has one period borne in itself so much uncertainty and at the same time offered so many possibilities for moving forward.

The way we move from this crossroads depends on us ourselves and our willingness to change what we have inherited and bear the responsibility for what is coming tomorrow.

It is precisely this which mankind expects of us. If we were not to do this history could not forgive us our failure.

No one is more competent than the United Nations to offer hope and support to those who rightly expect it of us.

Mister President, I think that one of the most urgent questions about which we should reach full unanimity is the abolition of the remnants of colonialism, particularly in Africa. From the moral and human point of view we can say the worst possible things about this anachronistic disgrace of our times. However, this is not a moral-humanist question but rather a purely political one. What must we undertake to end this disgrace?

The answer is clear. We must stand resolutely on the side of the peoples of southern Africa and support them with all means possible so that they can realize as quickly as possible their sovereign rights to freedom, independence and social progress.

The nonalined movement has devoted great attention to the question of liquidating colonialism in Africa. Important decisions were adopted on this at recent meetings in Maputo, Colombo and Havana.

The committee for decolonization, Mister President, under your successful leadership at the Belgrade meeting adopted similar conclusions.

The unanimous conclusion of all the above-mentioned gatherings was that the world community, if it wishes to preserve its self-respect, must not further postpone the resolute extraction from the annals of human history this dirty page of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Naturally, we think that every political possibility for reaching a peaceful solution should be given a chance. However, it would be unforgivable if we allowed this to be used to suppress the struggle by the peoples--in this case of Namibia and Zimbabwe--for their national liberation. We must state this clearly at this session.

We must take up the commitment to support the legitimate rights of these nations--including our full support for SWAPO and the Patriotic Front--to attain their freedom through armed struggle.

We must express our solidarity and support for the frontline states and their resistance to the constant aggression of the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury.

We are dutybound to apply all the necessary measures, including peacekeeping forces or sanctions according to Chapter 7 of the Charter.

We must point out the responsibility of those who from self-interest are continuing to cooperate with the racist regimes and thereby support their maintenance and obstinacy.

I consider it unnecessary to enumerate here a series of concrete measures in this connection, for they are familiar to you all. It seems to me more important to indicate the essence of the problem, the essence of our orientation and the direction for action.

The next global crisis is the Middle East one. Here we are faced with tolerance for crude aggression and with the inadmissible negation of the legitimate sovereign rights of peoples to self-determination and independence.

I would like to stress, Mr President, that it is the principled stand of my country that no aggression or occupation be accepted or rewarded. For this reason we constantly demand that the world community and our organization should undertake energetic measures for the liquidation of Israeli aggression and its serious consequences.

We must be conscious of our responsibility not only towards the nations who are the direct victims but also towards mankind, whose vital interests are threatened by the continuation of this aggression.

We can only reiterate our familiar stands:

First, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 War.

Second, we must recognize the Palestinian nation's legitimate national rights to self-determination, to a return to its homeland and to independence and its own state, which includes recognition and acceptance of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian nation.

Third, only a lasting, just and comprehensive solution can ensure peace and security for all countries in this region--including Israel--as well as the inviolability of their borders.

Experience teaches us that separate paths and agreements do not lead to this goal. On the contrary, Israel is using them for the total negation of the rights of the Palestinian nation, for new aggressive acts against neighboring Arab countries and for usurping Arab land.

It is high time for us to turn the course of events in another direction. We think that this is possible if we manifest more resolve and political realism in our approach to this crisis. There are certain positive signs, primarily those which point to the willingness of an increasing number of European countries to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian nation and to accept the PLO as a legitimate and equal negotiator.

If we add these new elements to the existing resolutions and decisions of the world organization I am sure we would thereby find a way out of the cul-de-sac in which we still find ourselves.

I would like to deal in a few words with yet another crisis which contains elements of a global crisis. I am talking here about the crisis in Southeast Asia where, unfortunately, military interventions have taken place which have transformed the entire area into a new hotbed of instability. This has led to unforeseeable dangers for peace and security not only in this region but further afield in the world.

It seems to me most important at this moment to reaffirm the principles which can lead to a solution of the crisis and at the same time guarantee all countries of the region equal rights to peace, security and their own internal development.

This is only possible if the interventions and use of force cease, if the foreign occupations are halted and foreign troops withdrawn, if the independence and sovereignty of the nations are respected and if these nations are given the exclusive right to choose themselves their kind of government and way of life without interference from outside.

It would be very dangerous if we were to accept the thesis of good and bad, justified and unjustified foreign military interventions. In such a case we would bring into question not only justice but also the foundations on which the stability of international relations rest.

We are profoundly convinced that the complete and inviolate sovereignty of nations is the supreme law of international relations. No one has the right to bring it into question in any way or on any grounds.

I am sure, Mr President, that only within the context of such a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Southeast Asian crisis can we remove interference from the outside and the imposition of foreign interests on the nations of this region.

Within this framework the nations of this part of the world will be able to solve their other serious problems as well, such as the question of refugees, hunger and other sufferings and hardships.

The principles which I have set out in connection with the above-mentioned global crises also inspire the orientations of Yugoslavia regarding the so-called regional or local crises.

The right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, without interference and the imposition of solutions from outside, must be consistently implemented in Cyprus, Korea, the Western Sahara and elsewhere, where the same problems and same values are at issue.

The continuation of the Cyprus crisis deprives an independent and nonalined country of its sovereign rights and has negative repercussions on the stability of the Mediterranean.

We are convinced that a just and lasting solution to this crisis can only be found through peaceful means, with the implementation of UN resolutions. This demands agreement by the two communities, which will lead to the consolidation of the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus and ensure the equality and prosperity of these communities and their harmonious joint existence.

We also support the constructive and positive efforts by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directed towards the peaceful unification of the Korean nation and the strengthening of this country's independent and nonalined position.

Regarding the Western Sahara, this is a question of decolonialization which must be solved on the basis of self-determination in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the nonalined movement.

Mr President, the peace and stability of the world does not only depend on solving the most serious crises. In fact these crises will be all the easier to solve the more the process of relaxation of tensions deepens and becomes more all-embracing.

In connection with detente, our attention is primarily attracted by what relates to peace and the general security of the world. This is important not only because it prevents the destruction of war but also because peace and security are the general framework in which nations can successfully conduct their struggle for independence, equality and their own progress.

If detente fails to serve this goal it will become a means of preserving the existing privileges and injustices of the old international order, or will serve the most powerful forces and their respective bloc groupings in arranging their relations at the expense of the rest of the world.

We regard the relaxation of tension as a universal process which demands particular efforts on the part of us all. It demands constant action by the United Nations in strengthening peace-loving coexistence as the basis for relations between states and demands efforts in the sphere of disarmament and the construction of the new international economic order.

In this context I would like to devote a few remarks to Europe, a continent which as a rule has been the center of world confrontations and the starting point of past world wars.

On the one hand, the bloc dispositions are confronted in the most direct manner with the most effective military forces precisely on the territory of Europe. On the other, the process of relaxation has achieved important results thanks to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and has realized visible results. The nonalined and neutral countries of Europe have contributed much to this positive trend through their joint efforts. However, it would be difficult to imagine stability in positive trends even in Europe if the other regions of the world were not also embraced by them in a similar manner.

As a nonalined country, Yugoslavia, both in its European policy and its relations with its neighbors, consistently implements the principles of nonalined policy. The affirmation of these principles in Europe, which is increasingly evident, also shows the universal character of the policy of nonalinement.

Mr President, disarmament and new international economic relations are among the burning issues of the modern world. However, it is significant that the conditions are already ripe today for a start to be made on their real solution. This is one of the important merits of the persistent struggle waged by the movement of nonalined countries on these questions.

The UNGA special session devoted to disarmament was an important event in our epoch. However, despite certain important initial achievements which relate primarily to the involvement of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, the other results are not too encouraging.

I am convinced that it is necessary to continue with firm political action in order to accelerate the process which leads to real disarmament. This relates to all types of means of mass destruction: nuclear, strategic and tactical, biochemical, radiation and so-called conventional weapons, whose destructive power has multiplied from World War II to the present. In this respect I would like to mention SALT II as a good sign.

I think that in the coming period we should devote particular attention to the substantive work of the disarmament commission and the removal of obstacles which, as a result of great power rivalry, are blocking the work of the disarmament committee.

Our priorities should also include full guarantees to countries which do not produce nuclear weapons, a ban on the use of these weapons and the initiation of real nuclear disarmament. Otherwise the danger exists of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty being turned into a monopoly by those who possess these weapons or of their being abused as a monopoly in the development and exploitation of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. This would lead to new technological colonialism.

The question of the liquidation of foreign military bases and military presence in other countries also remains unresolved. The same can be said of measures for strengthening trust.

Directly connected to this are peace and cooperation zones. We consider them especially important. Hence we fully endorse the creation of these zones in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean.

The slight progress we have made towards real security in the world and the genuine welfare of the whole of mankind is shown by the absurd relationship between the deepening economic crisis and the enormous leaps in arms expenditure.

The disturbing situation in the world economy, the profound crisis in the international economic system and the constant deterioration of the developing countries' position are threatening to turn into a source of world instability and new political tension with unforeseeable consequences.

Particularly at the economic level, the world has become so interdependent that long-term solutions of joint interest can only be arrived at by means of equal dialog and general cooperation.

It is necessary for the industrially and technologically most developed countries, with the greatest economic and financial potential, to give up seeking partial solutions in closed economic groupings for their own separate problems.

It is also important that it should be understood that the real problem does not lie in the search for those who bear the guilt for the inherited situation but rather that the new system of international economic relations should be accepted as a joint need and commitment for all.

Unfortunately, today we are where we were 5 years ago when we were adopting the declaration and action program for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We can only overcome this deadlock if we move together in a search for joint solutions which must embrace in a complementary manner all the essential elements of the new international economic order--from trade, raw materials, industrial products and energy to finance, prices, the transfer of technology and abolution of all discrimination.

This demands the intensification of all those working in committees, a new round of global talks as initiated by the sixth nonalined summit and working out a development strategy for the coming decade.

Mr President, one of the subjects attracting the attention of this assembly relates to human rights. We know that political confrontations are often carried out on this question. Fortunately, we have noticed that the economic and social aspects of human rights are added to the political aspect with increasing frequency, which we consider correct.

However, we would like to take one step further and warn that it is very difficult to serve human rights if those rights are not viewed in the context of the rights of peoples to independence, sovereignty, free national development and a right to one's own life without interference from outside, if these rights are not treated within the framework of racial equality, if they are not linked to the rights of national minorities, and ethnic, religious and other groups, and if they do not give man the possibility to control the conditions of his own life and to develop as a free person without being exposed to any form of discrimination.

Mr President, my country attributes exceptional importance to the role of the United Nations in resolving the major problems of our world, in eliminating crisis flashpoints, in strengthening peace, security and equitable cooperation between peoples and in democratizing international life.

In our vision of the new system of international political and economic relations the United Nations has an irreplaceable role. Because of this, in the future we must also oppose the tendency to take essential global problems out of the United Nations and to avoid our organization in their resolution.

The United Nations today is a truly universal organization which faithfully reflects the picture of the situation in the world. We do not want the United Nations to be a place of propagandist confrontations. We think that it is essential for this prestigious assembly to be imbued with the joint wish and readiness to create a climate of tolerance and trust so that we do not conceal differences, but use maximum good will in order to contribute to the full affirmation of the principles of the charter in every specific question which we have to discuss.

The nonalined movement has made the greatest contribution to such a role and such respect for the United Nations. I believe that the decisions which the nonalined countries adopted at the recent summit will also contribute to the work of this session.

We assess the results of this summit positively. Above all, the summit affirmed the original principles and aims of the policy and movement of nonalinement as an independent, nonbloc factor which plays a significant and irreplaceable role in international relations. In this way, the nonalined countries have strengthened the basis on which they can continue to build up the solidarity and unity of its ranks.

We rightly hope and firmly believe that real progress is possible. We must persist in the search for peace and security in the world. We must make maximum efforts so that the world of tomorrow will be a world of justice, independence, equality and progress for all.

CARTER ADDRESSES U.S. ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD020914 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has informed the nation on television that there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba made up of 2,000 to 3,000 soldiers, 40 tanks and modern military equipment, but that its presence will not occasion a return to the cold war or cause a new world clash. In a previously announced speech, Carter attempted to reduce the tension in the United States which arose about 10 days ago over the news of these troops. Carter said that he had received firm assurances from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the character of the Soviet military presence in Cuba would remain unchanged in accordance with the agreements of 1962. The U.S. president has made a call to the Senate not to link the presence of the Soviet military brigade in Cuba with the ratification of the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union.

CASTRO REACTION TO CARTER REMARKS ON CUBAN EVENTS NOTED

LD020910 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Cuban Government and President Fidel Castro, clearly concerned over the conduct of Washington and President Carter in connection with the Soviet military presence in Cuba, are doing everything to assure the United States and the world public that there is no reason for alarm, and that absolutely nothing has changed on the island in the past 17 years. In 48 hours Fidel Castro has spoken twice about this issue: the first time at a press conference and then for the CBS Television Network. He denied that it is a question of a combat unit visiting the island, but rather one of Soviet military training experts.

BORBA REPORTS ON GROUP OF 24 MEETING, ACTION PROGRAM

AU020920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[D. Ganovic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 September--The finance ministers of the Group of 24 developing countries today held two sessions to hear the reports of their assistants on the work of the Group of 24 at the level of deputy ministers and "to pass their judgment on the main material for the first meeting of the Group of 77 at the level of ministers for finance." According to observers, all participants in the discussion endeavored "to insure through a constructive dialog the best possible substance of work and of future documents."

At the beginning of the session Eng Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance and head of the Yugoslav delegation at this ministerial meeting, welcomed all participants in the meeting, the first of its kind. "Much effort and a great deal of political will of all developing countries were required to reach the decision in Arusha on holding this ministerial meeting," Eng Kostic said, "and the very great assistance of the countries represented here has made it possible to implement this decision. Devoted work at the preparatory meetings and a high degree of knowledge of and understanding for the realities of the present situation and the needs of the future have decisively contributed to the preparation of 'the draft action program' which represents our joint approach to the existing problems and our program for future activity."

The program mentioned by Kostic consists of five parts which "jointly make up a complete appraisal of the world economic situation, measures for overcoming the structural difficulties and a proposal of actions which will be carried out by the developing countries." It provides both for long-term and immediate tasks. Kostic further said in his welcoming address: "It is up to us developing countries to activate the mechanisms for negotiations in the Committee for Development and the Provisional Committee and to demand and insist that they include the solutions included in the draft action program in their own programs, too."

The Group of 77 will open its meeting at the ministerial level tomorrow to hear the report on the work of the Group of 24 and discuss the draft action program.

TANJUG NOTES REPORT OF IMF INTERIM COMMITTEE

LD012341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 1 (TANJUG)--The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today voiced great concern over growing inflation in the industrially developed countries and qualified it as a big threat to financial stability and economic stability at large.

At its meeting here today on the eve of the joint annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) opening in the Yugoslav capital tomorrow, the Interim Committee emphasized the need to curb inflationary pressures as the main task of the developed countries economic (?policies).

Forecasting that the current balance-of-payments deficit of the developing countries not producing oil would go up from about 32,000 million dollars in 1978 to about 45,000 million dollars in 1979 and to over 50,000 million dollars in 1980, the Interim Committee voiced concern that such a course of developments could lead to a new rise in the developing countries' outside difficulties.

However, as the remedy for improving the difficult situation in the international financial field for the developing countries, the Interim Committee above all called for the promotion of domestic financial policies in these countries.

The Interim Committee did not rule on introducing a calculus of substitution under which monetary dollar [word indistinct] of individual IMF member countries would be converted to special drawing rights, but ordered that multifacted aspects of this monetary measure be further examined until the committee's next meeting in April, 1980.

TALKS HELD BETWEEN SAWPY, POLISH FRONT DELEGATIONS

LD011900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG)--During a talk here today between Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia President Todo Kurtovic and a delegation of the Polish National Unity Front, headed by front Vice-President Witold Drapich, it was set out that the task of the two organizations is to intensify their role of initiators of the intensification of cooperation between social organizations, scientific and cultural-educational institutions and information media of the two countries.

Social Alliance Vice-President Marin Cetinic, today held closing talks with the Polish delegation.

Prior to the closing talks, the Polish delegation, whose head Witold Drapich is also member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, was received by Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Ferhard Kotoric. Kotoric informed the Polish delegation about the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and the role of the Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists in the country's socio-political [word indistinct].

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER CONCLUDES SERBIA VISIT

LD020830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] (?Belgrade) Oct 1 (TANJUG)--The vice-premier of Romania, Virgil Trofin, left here today at the end of his three-day visit to Serbia at the invitation of Ivan Stambolic, premier of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Serbia.

In the talks he had while visiting working organizations, agreement was reached on many questions of technological and economic cooperation and coproduction between these Yugoslav organizations and their Romanian partners. This particularly applies to electronic industry, mechanical engineering, building construction, chemical, automobile and food-processing industries.

Agreements were also reached on the further widening and promoting of cooperation in the construction of complex projects with a view to economically using Yugoslavia's and Romania's capacities, meeting own needs and joint appearances on third markets.

'SOCIALISM IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD' SEMINAR OPENS IN CAVTAT

LD011312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cavtat, October 1 (TANJUG)--The international seminar on the roads of socialism in the contemporary world opened today in Cavtat, the Yugoslav southern Adriatic. The seminar has brought together about 120 prominent socialist and Marxist thinkers from 55 countries.

This year's Cavtat seminar is the fourth since 1976, organized by the international center "socialism in the world" at the initiative of three Yugoslav reviews.

The current seminar is devoted to "subjective forces of socialism", the theme proposed at last year's seminar. This year the meeting is also being attended by participants from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Theorists from Benin, Bolivia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iran, Costa Rica, the People's Republic of China, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania, Uruguay and Zambia are participating for the first time in the seminar.

The prominent theoreticians participating in the seminar, although they mainly come from among the ranks of their countries' socialist and communist parties, will not be addressing the seminar on behalf of their parties, but exclusively on their own behalf.

"Our meeting passes no conclusions, nor does it aim to reduce the various views to a single one. We have not gathered here to change or adjust each other's views. Our goal is to exchange knowledge and experience, freely and tolerantly", said Chairman of the "socialism in the world" council Milojko Drulovic in opening the meeting today.

The subject of this seminar, he said, is the "richness and variety of experience and tradition, the specific feature which determines the strategy and practice of individual movements and the conditions under which the struggle of subjective socialist forces is carried out."

Drulovic underlined in particular the importance of the study of socialism today within the context of its expansion from a single geographic region--Europe--to African, Asian and Latin American countries. In less developed parts of the world socialist ideas are powerfully present today, but they have been reached in a different way, through the struggle for individual national experience, Drulovic added.

"The experiences of only one country, or just one model, are not and cannot be magically applicable to all the various conditions. No one believes any longer in models which are not adapted to national realities", said Drulovic.

"The (?similarity) of goals we are striving for, the necessity of cooperation and exchange of views, call for solidarity of the principles of respect for autonomy and independence, and the recognition of the necessity of different and specific roads in the struggle for the fulfilment of revolutionary goals", Milojko Drulovic said in conclusion.